Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 297 BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1918. TWO ANNAS

THE BANK OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY. It is made to give satisfaction. It is bound to give satisfaction. It does give satisfaction. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS,

TO LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1918		
18th December	Chanda ..	6169
1919		
11th January ..	Nagoya ..	6854
25th " ..	Nore ..	6703

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about:	Steamer:	Tons.
1919		
16th January ..	Dunera ..	8414

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1918		
13th December ..	Ban. Hong Liong	Mahomeran and Basra Direct
15th " ..	Chakla ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports.
15th " ..	Dumra ..	Karachi via Cutch Mandvie only.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Kosoku Maru.	H. Nagahiro ..	3187	24th Dec 1918.	3rd Jan. 1919.
Meishin Maru.	K. Ikuno ..	3045	28th Dec 1918	6th Jan. 1919.
Yubari Maru.	T. Chta ..	2957	1st Jan. 1919.	6th Jan. 1919.
Totomi Maru.	G. Matsushita .	3356	6th Jan. 1919.	16th Jan. 1919.

For Freight apply to:

T. KAWAGUCHI,

Manager.

Alice Buildings,

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.

Regular service from Bombay to Japan Italy and Marseilles.

Steamer.	Commander,	Arrival	Departure.	Destination
Kasado-Maru.	N. Yanagi	14thNov	16th Dec.	Japan
Saigon-Maru.	S. Kondo	7th Dec.	20th "	Marseilles
Celebes Maru.	M Nemoto	18th "	....	Japan
Kofuku Maru.	N. Wakatake	21st "	....	"

For freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,

Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road,

Fort, Bombay.

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MAKE MILLIONS THINK!

and to write with a bad Ink.

IS A BLUNDER.

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Try and reap its benefit.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,600,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:

49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:—

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved ecurities.

RALPH KIDD.

Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,

Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,00
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,00
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 12,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum from December 1st to May 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remainin six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,00 interest is allowed by special arrangement. N interest will be allowed which does not amoun to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,

Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 25,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE:

TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA.

Manager.

30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumper
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Klangg	Seremban
Delhi	Kobe	Shanghai
Galle	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills an grants Drafts payable at its Head Office an branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the follow ing terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EX CHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received o terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Ban undertakes applications for these Loans o account of Constituents, and collection of in terest therein as it falls due FREE O COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON.

Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Iloilo	Puket
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klangg	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kwala Lumpor	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Manila	Taiping (F.M.S.)
Haiphong	Medan	Tavoy
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
	Peking	Yokohama

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bill's of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum, monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KENNAN,

Agent.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023	10	0
Reserve Funds	11,95,950	15	

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

K. C. MULICK,

Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK

LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 40,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO,

Manager.

P. O. Box No. 389.

Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.

Apollo Street, Fort.

BRANCH.

Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital ...	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid-up Capital ...	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital ...	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund ...	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc. collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,

JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI.

Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,

JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,

118, Esplanade Road, Fort.

NOW ON

THE GREAT PRIZE WEEK.

Rs. 500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY AS PRIZES

Come and See

THE LARGEST VARIETIES OF OUR ARTISTIC SILKS AND THE HEAVY REDUCTIONS IN PRICES from 20% to 25%

Besides

EVERY PURCHASE OF Rs. 10 WILL ENTITLE YOU TO A PRIZE TICKET

DO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	80,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents,

P. BANERJEA. Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,

Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

THE GREAT INDIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office, Bombay.

Authorised capital Rs. 50,00,000 divided into 250,000 shares of Rs. 20 each. It is proposed to call only Rs. 10 per share. Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 5 on allotment Fire Insurance of every description received at lowest current rates.

For particulars, Prospectus and Rates of Insurance apply to:—

RAHIM SONS & CO.,

Secretaries

6, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay

AGENTS WANTED in all unrepresented tricts.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO, LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc. please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS.

Bombay and Deccan,

32, Medows Street,

BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

22, Medows Street.

SALE OF JAPANESE ARTISTIC BRONZE-WARE, IVORY CARVINGS, INE PURCELAIN AND SATSUMA, SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION AND DECORATION.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 19th day of December 1918, sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms at 3 p.m., (S. T.), a collection of Japanese works of art consisting of artistically made Bronze figures of tigers, lions, elephants and of other animals; Bronze Kors, Peain cloisune and enamelled incense burners and vases, skilfully carved ivory figures of birds animals and men, satsuma articles in enamelled colours, fine Imari and Kutani porcelain decorated in rich colours, enamelled cloisoune bowls and vases and many other works of Art suitable for presentation and collection will be on view three days previous to sale.

SALE OF 150 BAGS EGYPTIAN LOAF SUGAR.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th December, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Room the following:—

By order of Aga H. M. Isfahany and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. C. Patel and Co., Tea Merchants of Gunbow Street, Fort:—

EX. S.S. WAR BEATER.

100 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar.

EX. S.S. PARNIA.

50 bags Egyptian Loaf Sugar.

SALE OF JAPANESE NINE DRAGON SHITTING.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by order of Hafiz Khanbhai Mulla Abdullalli and on account and at the risk of the following parties sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th December, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T), at Muljee Jaitha Market Dharamag Gully near bale pressing the following:—

On account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchaser Mahomedalli Huseinalli Tarwadi.

5 bales Japanese nine dragon Shitting

On account and at the risk of the Defaulting Purchaser Akbaralli Mahomedalli Raja.

5 bales Japanese nine dragon Shitting.

SORABJEE CAWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th December, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF GOAT SKIN AND CLOVES SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

Under instructions from Messrs. Osaka Shosen Kaisha Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sassoon Dock, Colaba, on account of the Concerned:—

EX. S.S. "KASODO MARU."

About 69 bales goat skin.

About 56 bundles cloves.

The above is the salvage of the recent fire which occurred on the abovementioned steamer on the night of the 25th November last.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Robert Road No. 46, Upper Colaba, valuable and handsome artistic furniture, made to order by John Roberts and others such as large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large chippendale sideboard and dumbwaiters, old blackwood carved furniture drawing room suite of sofas and chairs drawing room cabinet, music cabinet, grand cottage piano nearly new by Bjutner, Cashmere furniture, single and double glass door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand table, dressing chest of drawers soil linen baskets low and easy chairs, towel horses, single and double bedsteads door curtains, beaded door chicks, brass curiosities, glas door book cases, one large marine telephone meat-safes, rich glass ware and crockeryware platedware, and silverware, brass standard lamps, ice bo with refrigerator cooking utensils, real Persian and Indian carpets, large lot of garden pots, etc., etc. The property of Col. A. W Sheen and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 16th Dec., 1918.

SHORTHAND.

Like other Arts and Sciences, Shorthand is subject to the law of progress. Based on greatly improved scientific and analogical principles, the SLOAN-DUPLOYAN system saves a year's laborious study, ensuring highest efficiency and speediest results. Expert Individual or Postal Instructions for a fixed fee. Speed classes conducted. Proficiency Guaranteed. Send stamp for booklet.—CENTRAL CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, G. P. O. Box No. 488, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

ASK FOR SAMPLES.—LATEST CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS and DIARIES can be had at whole sale rate at.
INDIAN BOOK DEPOT,
65, Medow Street,
Fort Bombay.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car, Spare Part Price List free on application Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 6

FOR authorised TRANSLATIONS and TEACHING of Persian, Arabic, Hindustani, Gujrati, Marathi and English apply to COLLEGE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES; Manek Building, Gilder Street Tardeo, Bombay. Language taught to businessmen within eighteen months in person or by post. 3487

BUILDINGS.—Land and buildings FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 9

SITUATIONS VACANT

ELECTRICIANS and MECHANICS WANTED, both Europeans and Indians. Apply NATIONAL SERVICE BUREAU.

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Baroda State Service in permanent employ. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State with copies of testimonials.

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an L.L. B to work in a shop as well as in an export and import firm, man experienced in business preferable. Apply to C. FRAMJI & CO., 14, Hamam Street. 3592

GENERAL CLERK experienced in Mill Stores Line, knowing Typewriting. Apply stating terms to C. PRATAPCHAND, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 3548

WANTED.—For Overseas.—TALLY CLERKS, ACCOUNTANTS, MATRICULATES, and CASH SECURITY PAYING AGENTS and TREASURERS. MAYADASS and COY., 85, Fort Street, Bombay. 3594

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON with professional experience as an ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICER. Pay Rs. 35 to Rs. 50. Apply to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Mangrol. 3606

WANTED—Energetic English-knowing CLERKS for Bombay and Baroda offices those experienced in Correspondence, Typing and Accurate Account work with good handwriting need apply with full particulars as to the experience with copies of testimonials and state salary expected. Apply to Box No. 1263, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3601

WANTED—For service on the Uganda Railway Administration three GOANESE STEAMER CLERKS. Salary Rs. 120 to Rs. 180 according to qualifications; also fifteen STATION MASTERS on a salary of Rs. 90 per mensem and fifteen ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS and SIGNALLERS on Rs. 90 and Rs. 75 per mensem respectively. Only men with five years' Railway experience in the former and three years' experience in latter case need apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to MAJOR M. GALLAGHER, D.S.O. C/o Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co., Nicol Road, Bombay. 3547

WANTED.

WANTED—A decent set of ROOMS, suitable for an office in Elphinstone Circle, Meadows Street, or in one of the business quarters in the Fort from January, 1919. Reasonable rent. (2) A HANDSOME TURN OUT (VICTORIA and a good looking fast MARE or HORSE). Please communicate with the PROPRIETOR, The Calcutta Bombay Trading Co., 7, Lamington Road, Bombay

FOR SALE.

TO MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE.—One Riley's Patent Rotary Filling Machine, very little used. Cost originally £50, open to offer. Reply to Box. No. 1256 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3566

INVENTION FOR SALE—Specially useful for Soap and Dyeing Factories. Cheapest process of making CAUSTIC SODA. Apply Box No. 1255, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3526

ONE Upright Grand Rachel PIANO FOR SALE. Apply R. D. VAKIL, Meher Villa, Grant Road. 3590

FOR SALE—AMERICAN BACON by Getz Bros. S. R. SUBEDAR'S SONS, 16, Apollo Street. 3536

GENUINE British-made Royal WEST END CYCLES at Rs. 185 Gent; Lady's Rs. 195; Boy's Rs. 180. The right present for friends and relations. Strongly recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay & Poona. 3587

FOR SALE—A valuable plot of land about 5,500 sq. yds., facing sea front about 280 feet on Danda New Road, Bandara, adjoining Thana Assistant Collector's Bungalow, two roads front and back, good opportunity for capitalists. Apply Box No. 1258, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3571

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—Minerva MOTOR CAR, seven-seater 18-24 H. P., silent Knight Engine in perfect running order, thoroughly overhauled, new body with new hood and screen neatly painted, smart in appearance, light on tyre, economica, in petrol Price for quick sale Rs. 3,000 trial to bonafide buyer. Apply to Box 240, 1262, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 3655

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One complete up-to-date Ginning and Pressing FACTORY with buildings, etc. Apply to Box No. 1265, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3603

TO BE LET.

DEOLALI TO LET—Commodious Bungalow large and small, furnished, in the most excellent locality of Dhondy Road. Free from Consumptive Sanatoria. Apply No. 777 c/o Post Master, Deolali. 3523

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Lowest nett quotations for all models of the following makes of cycles, with 24 inch frame, complete with 28 by 1½ inch Dunlop Heavy Roadster Tyres, Lucas Silver King Lamp, Lucas 61 Bell, B/90 or 91 Saddle, best 12 inch Lucas or Dunlop Pump, Edie Coaster Hub, and front Rim Brake, usual kit of spanners, oilcan etc.

B. S. A.; TRIUMPH, WEARWELL; NEW HUDSON; HOBART; BEESTON HUMBER; TRIUMPH; ROYAL ENFIELD.

About one hundred cycles will be purchased in one lot. Apply to the SUPDT., Municipality, Kolhapur, stating time of delivery. 3575

NOTICE.

THE PRESENT OWNERS of the following motor vehicles registered in Calcutta are requested to furnish the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, with their names and addresses before the 31st December, 1918, otherwise the registered numbers of these vehicles will be cancelled and re-allotted.

MOTOR CARS—24, 74, 103, 216, 246, 265, 390, 418, 558, 598, 674, 772, 790, 960, 976, 992, 1010, 1015, 1045, 1047, 1098, 1115, 1177, 1187, 1194, 1224, 1277, 1281, 1297, 1328, 1362, 1439 1455, 1461, 1570, 1573, 1623, 1727, 1728, 1830, 1874, 1920, 1931, 2075, 2288, 2309 2362, 2364, 2413, 2520, 2668, 2733, 2845, 3074, 3235, 3246, 3729, 3744, 3846.

MOTOR CYCLES—40, 57, 91, 142, 191, 206, 207, 209, 307, 322, 342, 393, 399, 418, 446, 484, 506, 525, 532, 556, 582, 664, 737, 749 763, 791, 813, 847, 876, 937, 944, 950, 983, 1073, 1076.

Taxi-cab—D. V. 1

J. S. WILSON,
Dy. Commissioner of Police.
Calcutta, Dec. 1918. 3597

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (Bara Wafat) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th December, 1918. 3519

HOME RULE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

MEMBERS are hereby requested to let us know as early as possible if they intend to attend the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress at Delhi as delegates.

HON. SECRETARIES.
251, Hornby Road, Fort.
Bombay, 15th December, 1918.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have taken Messrs. MATHURADAS TRIKAMJEE and LALCHAND BECHERDAS as our PARTNERS in our firm of COTTON BROKERS and COMMISSION AGENTS from 1st November, 1918.

VULABHDAS NARANDAS & CO.
528-30, Marwadi Bazar
Bombay, 16th Dec. 1918.
Tele. No. 3221. Tele. Add. "Steadfast." 3612

NOTICE.

COMMANDER F. V. DeBURGH, R. I. M. (deceased.)

ALL CLAIMS against the estate of the above named officer should be submitted to the undersigned not later than the 15th January, 1919, after which date no claims will be entertained.

A. P. ROBINSON,
Commander R. I. M.
President, Committee of Adjustment.
R. I. M. Dockyard,
Bombay, 14th December, 1918. 3603

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that as per resolution passed at General Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 3rd December 1918, a dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on Preference Shares on and after 18th December 1918, between hours of 12 p.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company No. 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 11th December 1918.

LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.,
Agents
Bombay, 16th December 1918.
65 Apollo Street, Fort. 3614

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

FOR SALE—(1) 18¼ tons in 150 New ANGLE IRONS 10ft. 3in. by 4½in. by 4½in. by 5/8in. weighing cwts. 2-1-14 each and (2) 6 Concrete skips each of 36 cft. capacity of ¼in. plates, angles joints and hoops and with lifting eyes, catches &c.

Materials may be inspected at Love Grove Outfall Works by arrangement.

Sealed offers to be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner should be delivered into the office of the Chief Accountant up to 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1919.

Highest or any offer not necessarily accepted.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B. Sc., M. I. C. E.,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office.
Bombay, 13th December, 1918. 3605

LEGAL NOTICE.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1150 of 1916.

KHEMRAJ SHRI KRISHNADAS of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

versus

PURSHOTTAM alias NATHU VISHWANATH KESAV LONDE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, without the Fort of Bombay, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his guardian ad litem Damodar Keshav Londe ..... Defendant.

[illegible] by a decree made in the above suit on the [illegible] day of May, 1916, it was [illegible] and ordered and decreed that the defendant his servants and agents be and they are hereby restrained from publishing, printing, selling, delivering or otherwise disposing of or causing or permitting to be published, printed, sold, delivered or otherwise disposed of any copy or copies of the plaintiff's book[illegible] called the Pronouncing English and Hindi Dictionary.

And it appearing by a warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 18th day of August, 1918, the following moveable property was attached namely, all the copies of the Dictionary called the Pronouncing English and Hindi Dictionary, lying in the printing press of the defendant called the Vishwambhar Press or at such other places where they may be found, and all the machinery, plant types, books and other moveables belonging to the defendant as such heir and lying in a house situate at Post Gully Girgaum, outside the Fort, and delivery of the copies of the said Pronouncing English and Hindi Dictionary was given to the Plaintiff's agent as by the said Warrant directed.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on Wednesday the 8th day of January 1919 (and following days) at the hour of 3-30 o'clock p.m. (S. T.) the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant of sale of moveable property dated the 20th day of November 1918, put up for sale by Public Auction in a house situate at Post Gully, Girgaum, outside the Fort, all the moveable property as aforesaid, except all the copies of (1) "Birbal Hasya Vinod" Pratham Bhag (1st part), (2) Shrimat Bhagwat Gita, (3) Hitopadesha, (4) Raghu Vanshya, (5) Saraswatya Karamsya, (6) Laghuram Padyavali and (7) Sugampret Manjari Bhashatika, or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs of previous execution and of this writ.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale. For further information application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1918.

MAHOMED HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. Mulla and Mulla,
Plaintiff's Attorneys. 3609

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STEET, FORT.
Telephone No. 1983.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES DEPOT, PAREL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th December, 1918, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MENESSE and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of old and unserviceable materials and stores, consisting of empty casks, K. oil tins, lamps of sorts, bracelets, drums, paint kegs, varnish tins, C. I. buckets, forges, old axles, hoop iron, trolly wheels, Manilla rope, leather cuttings, cloth cuttings, canvas and leather pipes, I. R. piping and rubber pipes, vacuum pipes, clocks and watches, leather, hammers, augers, locks, glass scrap, ink bottles, empty tin lining and sundry other stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within 14 days from the day of sale failing which ground rent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on THURSDAY, 19th December, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Wet dates, Cotton piece-goods, metal goods, provisions, hardware, school books, (French) cotton hosiery, soap, cigarettes, sugar, critic acid crystals, dry fish, wire bundles, electric wire, empty casks, cases aniline dyes, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE, OF ABOUT 453 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 19th December, 1918, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba, Arthur Bunder, near Fort, Press, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton salved from the late fire that occurred at Colaba, in Messrs. Ralli Bros., Jatha:—

453 bales of High Classed Stapled Cotton, such as, fine and superfine Scind, Punjab, and Benral (slightly damaged by fire and water).

The above will be sold in lots to suit he requirements of the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down:—

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th December, 1918.

WANTED.

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14-0. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 53 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

For EXPECTED INFLUENZA Stock
AMRUT COUGH SYRUP
and
AMRUT BALM.
AMRUT PHARMACY
NAGPUR & YEOTMAL.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 34 BALES YARN NO. 6½.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 12-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tambakanta by order of the Asar Virji Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Seth Mafatlal Jamnadas:—

34 bales each 400 lbs. yarn No. 6½ Bhatia Ticket.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES FANCY GAGRAPATS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Narsidas Lavji Rumalwala of Bhajia Gully:—

10 packages each 60 pieces Fancy Gagrapats.

AUCTION SALE OF 70 BALES SHEETING CALENDARS OF THE CROWN MILLS AND 3 BALES TWILLS OF THE INDORE MILLS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-45 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Manilal Parbhudas and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Sha Ratilal Kessavji:—

1 bale 50 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 132½, 8 lbs.

14 bales each 50 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 134½, 8½ lbs.

15 bales each 50 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 136½, 9 lbs.

6 bales each 40 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 142½, 10½ lbs.

3 bales each 40 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 144½, 11 lbs.

6 bales each 40 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 1725, 11½ lbs.

2 bales each 50 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 132½, 8 lbs.

2 bales each 40 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 144½, 11 lbs.

5 bales each 40 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 1725, 11½ lbs.

On account and at the risk of Sha Kasturchand Jivanlal:—

3 bales each 40 pieces twills of the Indore Mills No. A33.

On account and at the risk of Marwadi Magniram Juharmal:—

9 bales each 50 pieces sheeting calendars of the Crown Mills No. 136½, 9 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 68 DOZENS SILK SOCKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Mr. D. N. Kapur, the representative of Messrs. Need and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs. K. Pujaram Bhaiji and Co., of Chakla Street:—

136 boxes 68 dozens silk socks of 3 different kinds.

AUCTION SALE OF 17 BALES SUSI CALENDERED.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant at 3-15 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the Morarji Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Seth Mathuradas Manji Valji:—

17 bales Susi Calendered No. 36.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS, 3 BALES COTTON DYE OF THE BURANPUR MILLS, 1 BALE BLACK GINS OF THE SIMPLEX MILLS, 1 BALE BLACK CHECKS OF THE KURLA MILLS AND 7 BALES BLACK GINS OF THE STANDARD MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Girdhardas Jethabhai and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Sha Chunilal Gadbuddas:—

10 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 5151.

On account and at the risk of Punjabi Rughnathdas Kanaialal:—

1 bale 60 pieces cotton dye of the Buranpur Mills No. 2041, 24 yards.

1 bale 60 pieces cotton dye of the Buranpur Mills No. 600, 24 yards.

1 bale 60 pieces cotton dye of the Buranpur Mills No. 900, 24 yards.

On account and at the risk of Punjabi Kakasing Jagannath:—

1 bale 40 pieces black Gins of the Simplex Mills No. 11616, 42 yards.

1 bale 60 pieces black Checks of the Kurla Mills No. 2. 24 yards.

On account and at the risk of Seth Kadhakishan, Tehilram:—

7 bales each 40 pieces black Gins of the Standard Mills No. D1616.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES SARIS.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Babubhai Bhagwandas and on account and at the risk of Sha Chunilal Hiralal:—

5 bales each 200 pairs Saris of the Jacob Sassoon Mills No. 5000, 8½ yards.

1 bale 150 pairs Saris of the Madhavji Dharamsey Mills No. 106½, 8½ yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES DOUBLE DEMY, 2 BALES DOUBLE CROWN, 12 BALES BROWN PAPERS, 6 CASES CARDBOARDS AND 22 BALES DOUBLE ROYAL ROUGH PAPERS AND 1 CASK PRINTING INK.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Hinduji Manurji and on account and at the risk of Parsi Jal R. Patel:—

8 bales each 12 reams Double Demy papers 34 lbs. (Norwegian).

2 bales each 16 reams Double Crown papers 26 lbs. (Norwegian).

12 bales each 7 reams Brown papers 27in. by 40in., 40 lbs.

6 bales each 16 gross Cardboards (American), 28 lbs.

5 bales each 12 reams Double Royal Rough papers, 36 lbs.

2 bales Double Royal Rough papers, 26 lbs.

13 bales Double Royal Rough papers, 32 lbs.

2 bales each 14 reams Super Royal Double Rough papers, 34 lbs.

1 cask Printing Ink (American Black).

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES GINS OF THE PEARL MILLS AND 5 BALES CHECKS OF THE MORARJI MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully, at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Damodar Narsidas and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Narayan Balvant and Sons:—

4 bales each 60 pieces Gins of the Pearl Mills No. 5000, 24 yards.

On account and at the risk of Seth Trikamdas Laljee:—

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

5 bales each 60 pieces Checks of the Morarji Mills No. 124, 24 yards.

On account and at the risk of the concerned:—

3 bales each 60 pieces Gins of the Pearl Mills No. 5000, 24 yards.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th December, 1918.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 321.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.

A BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MOTOR OWNERS AND TAXI-DRIVERS BONA-FIDE SALE OF NEW MOTOR COVERS OF EXTRA HEAVY QUALITY AND OF VARIOUS SIZES.

By order of Bombay Customs, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY the 16th December 1918, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at their auction Rooms at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Motor Covers sizes as under:

760 by 90; 760 by 100; 810 by 90; 810 by 100; 820 by 120; 870 by 100; 875 by 105; 880 by 120; 895 by 135; 915 by 105; 30 inches by 33 inches.

THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND COTTON MERCHANTS.

SALE OPPOSITE THE GOODS SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE G. I. P. RAILWAY, WARI BUNDER.

The sale of about 2,000 bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire which occured at Warehouse No 5 of the Princes Docks.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 18th, December 1918 at 3 p.m., (S.T.), opposite the Goods Superintendent's Office G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder where the Salvage is removed for sale.

About 2,000 Full pressed bales and loose Cotton of the recent fire at Ware house No. 5, Prince's Docks which occurred on 13th November 1918, comprising of Indian Bengal, Oomra, Karachi Western Tuticorin E. P. Cotton raws and Coconada (slightly damaged by fire and water.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th Dec., 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMPERIAL
The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
TO-NIGHT
SECOND INSTALMENT OF THE FINEST SERIAL OF THE YEAR
"The House of Hate"
"The House of Hate"
"The House of Hate"
Featuring
PATHE'S PEERLESS FEARLESS GIRL
Pearl White
The world's greatest serial star
PATHE'S GAZETTE
Topical.
HERE AND THERE IN TEXAS
Travel.
SICK 'EM TOWSER
Comic by Luke.
TIME:—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
MATINEE: Every Sat. Sunday 5-30 p.m
EXTRA SHOW: Every Sunday 3-30 p.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE EXCELSIOR
Every Evening at 6-30
Pathe presents a BRITISH Topical Drama
'A MAN THE ARMY MADE'
A story of life in the British Army suggested by Capt. Cecil A. Shaw, D.S.O., featuring the famous English Cinema Star
"Queen Thomas"
A thoroughly British Production shown before Their Majesties THE KING and QUEEN.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
GAIETY THEATRE
Great and Novel
ATTRACTION
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
Commencing Thursday, Dec. 12th
First appearance of the
RENOWNED AND HIGHLY EXPERT
Egyptian Danseuse
Miss "NAHALI"
in all the most artistic and Romantic Egyptian Turkish and Arabic Dances and Songs.
ASSISTED BY A FULL AND EFFICIENT
EGYPTIAN ORCHESTRA
A REAL NOVELTY
Never seen before.
Intercepted by Cinema.
PLAN AT GAIETY THEATRE
PRICES:—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1, As 8.
BOXES:—Rs. 30, 20 and 15
Plan open at Mr. F. Mitchell Photographer 58, Medows Street and at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR
Lessees:—The Excelsior Theatres Co. Ltd.
9-30 TO-NIGHT 9-30
Bandman Opera Co.
in a series of popular London Musical Successes.
To-day Mon., 16th Dec., at 9-30
"THE MAID OF THE MOUNTAINS"
Tues., 17th Dec., at 9-30
"CHU CHIN CHOW"
Wed., 18th Dec., at 9-30
"HIGH JINKS"
Thurs., 19th Dec., at 9-30
"THE BOY"
Fri., 20th Dec., at 9-30
"MR. MANHATTAN."
Booking at the Theatre.
Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken up before 9-15 p. m.

YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE PALACE
THE MAJESTIC
presents during the week
The Final Instalment Episodes 15 & 16
of the Glorious Universal Serial
THE RED ACE
featuring
MARIE WALCAMP
also
The Universal Screen Magazine
and
A Screaming L.K.O. Comedy
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
LAST INSTALMENT!
Final Chapters!
OF THE STIRRING SERIAL
THE RED ACE
featuring
Marie Walcamp
Episodes 15th and 16th.
3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-15

THE EMPIRE
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10
TWO FINAL EPISODES!
The Adventures of STINGAREE
THE GENTLEMAN BUSH-RANGER
THIS WEEK STINGAREE'S ADVENTURES COME TO AN END
WHAT IS HIS LAST?
YOU WILL BE BOTH SURPRISED AND GLAD TO KNOW!
SEE PATHE FRERES TOPICAL FILM
The First American War Topical to reach India:
"THE WHISPERING WIRES OF WAR"
Illustrating the use of telephones and telegraphs in the War.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

LAST 4 NIGHTS

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

HUMPHREY-BISHOP

COMEDY AND OPERATIC Co.

14 ARTISTES 14 ARTISTES

IN THEIR ORIGINAL AND UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT:

To-Night at 9-30 To-Night

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME

"WEDGWOOD CLASSICS"

including

THE FAMOUS QUARTETTE FROM RIGOLETTO, PEER GYNT DANCE, DUET TRIO, PROLOGUE PAGLIACCI—

and

NEW VERSION

"TIT-BITS FROM VAUDEVILLE"

(No. 4)

THURSDAY NEXT

Last Night of the Season

SPECIAL PROGRAMME

PRICES—Night:—Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Stalls Rs. 4, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee:—O. Stalls Rs. 3, Stalls Rs. 2, D. Circle Re. 1-8, Balcony Re. 1, Gallery As. 8 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

TO-DAY PLANS OPEN AT ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

To-day at 6-30 p.m. only.

SPLENDID NEW PICTURES:

Including a 5-reel Drama

"MASTER OF MEN"

A picturization of E. Phillip Oppenheim's Greatest Novel. Showing how a young man becomes an inventor which brings him fame and is elected a labour member to the parliament where he rises to prominence which gains him an offer of a position in the Cabinet. During this period he neglects his wife which he realises later and gives up his career in preference to this duty. In the end will be seen the happy pair blessed with a son and heir.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT TAXI CARS AND VICTORIAS ARE ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT THE DOORS OF ROYAL OPERA HOUSE AT THE CLOSE OF ALL PERFORMANCES. IF THE PATRONS DESIRE THE STAFF WILL SECURE VEHICLES FOR THEM. IT IS INADVISABLE TO LEAVE THE PRESINCTS IN THE EXPECTATION OF GETTING A CHANCE CONVEYANCE.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 14.

S. S. City of Madried, Warther, New York September, 8.

S. S. Gregory Apcar, Ellis, Rangoon, Dec. 5.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 14.

S. S. Hellas, Beck, Colombo.

S. S. Kalomo, Abbey, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtain their port clearances on Saturday.

S. S. Chanda, Weatherby, London, etc.

S. S. Shwedagon, Goodbody, Rangoon.

The following vessel began to load on Saturday, Schooner E. J. Spence for Calcutta.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday, 14th December, 1918.

Shed.	Steamer	Tons.	Destination.	Date	Agent
	PRINCES DOCK.				
A.	Burrumbert	1561	N. F.	..N. F.	D R I M
D & E	City of Delhi	2826	N F	18-12-18..	M M & Co
G	Linga	956			M M & Co
H & J	Spence	578	Calcutta	N F	D B Khan
K.	Loyalty (Off-side)	3032	N F	..N F..	D R I M
M.	Lightning	2122	N. F.	..N. F..	M M & Co
M.	Jehangir	3-51			D R I M
P.	St. Geran	509	Mauritius	..N F..	M B Kaisha
Q.	Innamincka	1325	Busrah	..N F..	M M & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
2	Chakla	1727	P. Gulf	..17-12-18..	M M & Co
5	Shokwo Maru	1904	Genoa	13-12-18..	O S Kaisha
6	Kasado Maru	3726	Kobe	..N F..	O S Kaisha
7	Lhasa	960		N F..	M M & Co
12 & 13	Purnea	2127		N F..	M M & Co
15	Toyo Maru	2283	P Gulf	NF..	H S Shustry
16	Shushtar	1718	Suez	..N F..	P G S N&Co
	V. D. H. WALL.				
	Damra	762	Karachi	15-12-18..	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL				
	Mahanadi	549	N F	N F..	B S N & Co
	Netravati	609	Marmagoa	16-12-18	
	Oporto	460	Marmagoa	14-12-18	
	MERSEWETHER DRY DOCK.				
	Saigon Maru	4490	..	16-12-18..	O S Kaisha
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1	Vasna	4672	Busrah	14-12-18..	M M & Co
2	Varela	1732	N F	..N F..	M M & Co
3	Palamcotta	2286	Busreh	..N F..	M M & Co
4	Pijnacker Hordijk	1810	N F	..N F..	D R I M
8	Chanda	4944	N F	..N F..	M M & Co
9	Burala	1899	Busreh	..N F	M M & Co
11	Aronda	1677	London	15-12-18	N F M M & Co
12	Chanda	3060	London	16-12-18..	M M & Co
12a	Sisunan	796	N F	..N F..	D R I M
13	Margaret Haney	809	Busreh	..N F..	D R I M
14	Chusan	1838	Bushire	13-12-18..	D R I M
15	Kepong	1322	NF	.. NF..	D R I M
	HUGHES DRY DOCK				
	Eastern	3585	..	15-12-18..	D R I M
	A. DOCK H. WALL.				
	Shwedgon	1939	Rangoon	16-12-18	Indo. Burma Petroleum Co.
	JETTY SHED A. DOCK.				
	Dorgola	4742	Suez NF	NF..	M M & Co

S. S. City of Madried:—The City Line steamer City of Madried 4,898 tons, Captain J. Warther, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, which port she left on 8th September, with a general cargo.

S. S. Gregory Apcar:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Gregory Apcar, 2,961 tons, Captain A. G. Ellis, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, which port she left on 5th instant with a cargo of rice.

IMPORTANT MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Best English Lathes from 6' to 23'
Heavy type Planing Machines.
Pulley Turning Lathes
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines.
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Parman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.

For further particulars and prices apply to

E. K. PALIA & CO.

72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Dec. 16th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	.. ..	500
,, ,, Sales on Spec & for Exp.	.. ..	..
,, ,, Sales of East Indian	.. ..	..
,, ,, Imports	.. ..	..
Mid. Americans spot	.. ..	..
Egyptian F.G.F. spot	.. ..	21.26
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Jan.	26.43
	Mar.	25.21
	May	24.33
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan.	26.02
	Mar.	24.70

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 16th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	..
Jan.	18.37— 8
Feb.	17.47 —11
Mar.	16.75— 8
April	15.72+ 1

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 10th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Dec.	19.64— 1
Jan.	18.50+14
Feb.	17.71+13
Mar.	17.11+28
April	16.28+49

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Dec 10th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Dec.	27.56 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Dec. 10th.

M.G.	Bengal Good	14.04
,,	,, Fully Good	14.79
,,	,, Fine	15.29
,,	No. 1 Oomra Good	16.08
,,	,, ,, Fully Good	16.83
,,	,, Fine	17.33
,,	Broach Good	16.43
,,	,, Fully Good	16.68
,,	,, Fine	16.93

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Dec 16th

Day's	Receipts at all U. S. Ports	31 000
,,	Exports to Great Britian	13 000
,,	to Continent	9,000
Futures at New York Jan.		26.39 +4
,,	March	25.28 -3
,,	May	24.37+4
Spot Cotton at New York		29.10 Unchgd.
,, ,, Orleans		28.50
Futures at New Orleans Jan.		26.07 —13
,, March		24.74—11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10½
Demand Bills		4.75.00
Silver Commercial Bars		101½

MONEY MARKETS

London, Dec. 10th.

Rentes 3%	63
Bar Silver Spot	45 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 1/2
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3 1/2
,, FineTrade Bills 3 months	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
,, 7 day day market loans	3 1/8
Consols 2½%	60
Rupee Paper 5% Nominal	53½—½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	70⅝—½
Government Securities 3%	60⅞—¼
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	25.07½ Unchgd.

WAR LOANS

London, Dec 10th.

3½% 1925—1928	£88	Unchgd.
4% 1925—1945	£99½	
5% Nc—	£94	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 10th.

WHEAT.

Trade quote all kinds.

Wheat Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat 80

SEEDS.

Quotations of Cottonseed, Rapeseed and Linseed are not permitted by Government.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	22/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-Mar. Nominal	24/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan Sellers	2/7½
Plantation First Latex Crete Dec. Paid	2/3½

Tone:—Firmer.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 14.

The depression in north-west India disappeared, but left the weather slightly unsettled. In the extreme north the disturbance from the Bay passed out into South-east Arabian Sea. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab Hills, local in Kashmere, North-west Frontier Provinces, south-east Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, North-west United Provinces, North Punjab plains, East Central Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Rawalpindi, Murree, Sonamarg one inch; Chakrata, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly a half; and Kodiakanal one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Bengal, Assam, southern half of Peninsula. Decrease in extreme north of India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th December, 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.16in. of rain. Skies are clear except in the extreme north. Humidity is generally above the average. Day temperature is below the average throughout, the deficiency in the north Punjab ranging from 10 deg. at Lahore to 19 deg. at Rawalpindi; the maximum at the latter station was only 48 deg. 5F. yesterday.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Temperature is above the average at a few stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies remain clear. Humidity is below normal in Sind. Both day and night temperatures are moderately or considerably in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below the average. Day temperature is below normal except in the south of Central India West; night temperature is below the average throughout, the defect being considerable at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.15 in. of rain. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal at Raipur and Hoshangabad. Night temperature is in excess at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies remain clear except at Karwar. Humidity is below normal in the north Konkan. Day temperature is locally in defect; night temperature continues lower than usual at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies remain clear in the north-west of the division and have become moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the area of clear skies; elsewhere humidity and night temperature are above the average.

General Remarks.—The depression in the north has caused a heavy fall of 1.16 in. at Rawalpindi and has practically disappeared. Weather continues unsettled in the extreme south and moderate rainfall has occurred locally in the Carnatic and Ceylon. Isolated showers are also reported from the east of the Central Provinces. Temperature is low over the greater part of north-west India.

Rainfall is likely to extend into Malabar and possibly the southern half of the Deccan.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill	LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.
	Dec.	h.	m	ft. in	Dec.	h.	m	ft. in
Sat.	14	m	7 18	26 4	14	m	1 39	20 7
Sun.	15	m	8 53a	27 8			2 5a	18 0
		m	8 22	26 7	15	m	2 46	20 2
Mon.	16	m	9 48a	28 0			2 54a	15 9
		m	9 22	26 11	16	m	3 44	19 8
Tues	17	m	10 38a	29 8			3 41a	14 7
		m	10 18	27 2	17	m	4 36	19 1
Wed.	18	m	11 23a	30 3			4 26a	14 4
		m	11 10	27 4	18	m	5 24	18 7
Thur.	19	m	11 58a	27 3			5 0a	14 5
		m	0 9	30 5	19	m	6 10	18 3
Fri	20	m	0 50	30 3	20	m	5 57a	14 10
		m	0 43a	27 0			6 55	19 1
							6 32a	15 8

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Dec. 14 (Saturday)	Sunrise: 7h. 3m.	Sunset: 6h. 4m	
,, 15 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 4m.	,, 6h. 4m	
,, 16 (Monday)	,, 7h. 5m.	,, 6h. 4m	
,, 17 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 5m.	,, 6h. 5m	
,, 18 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 6m.	,, 6h. 5m	
,, 19 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 6m.	,, 6h. 6m	
,, 20 (Friday)	,, 7h. 7m.	,, 6h. 6m	

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 18th. Dec 2d 8h. 49.8m. p.m.; First quarter 11d 8h 1-4m a.m. Full Moon 18d. 0h 47.5m a.m.; Last quarter 25d. 0h 0 6m. p.m.

BOMBAY MARKTES.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, Dec. 14th—5-30 p.m.

	Bazar Terms. Rs. as. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Ready.		
Wheat White Delhi 70-35	77 0 0	11 0 0
,, ,, Cawnpore 70-30	76 0 0	11 0 0
,, Karachi Bazzar	75 0 0	11 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
,, Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 2 0
,, Yellow Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 1 0
Linseed Brown Bold	12 11 0	13 6 0
,, Thin	12 12 0	.. ..
Teelseed White 85-15	100 0 0	13 4 0
,, Gajar 75-25	50 0 0	13 4 0
,, Gajar 50-50	25 0 0	17 4 0
,, Black	75 0 0	.. ..
Poppyseed, White	15 8 0	16 0 0
Groundnut	54 0 0	.. ..
Mowraseed	7 0 0	7 8 0
Barley	47 0 0	7 0 0
Castorseed	65 0 0	13 4 0
Forwards	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	9 4 0	
Linseed May	14 4 0	

BOMBAY & CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 14th.

	Rate per 1-6. Rs. as. p.
Davida No. 10	1 0 8
Shapurji No. 10	0 15 8
Simplex No. 10	0 15 4
Currimbhais No. 12½	1 0 4
Light Houses No. 64	0 13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 14th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 1
Dcc. Acceptance 3 m/s.	1 6 6¼
Fcs. Demand	193½
American Dollars	270
Hongkong ,,	228½
Shnaghai	342½
Japan	149
Singapore	175½

Market Steady.

YOUR PROTECTOR FOR THE COLD.

Come to-day and Buy from our Stores and Buy the Woolen Goods for saving yourselves from the Cold Season.

Woolen Flannise	Woolen Sweaters
,, Banians	,, Stockings
,, Mufflers	,, Merinos
,, Blankets	,, Rugs

FIXED RATE MODERATE PRICES.

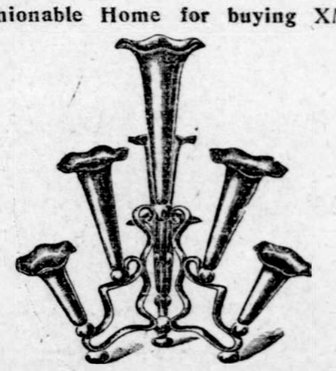
THE SHANGHVI STORES,

SANDHURST ROAD,

"LEHERI BUILDING," BOMBAY No. 4.

"XMAS SEASON"

Up-to-date fashionable Home for buying XMAS presents.



All Sorts of Jewellery, English and Indian Manufactured Silverware, Electroplated and Leatherware, Cutlery, Walking Sticks, etc., etc.

CAN BE HAD FROM,

JHAVERI Bros. & Co.

BARIA MANSION, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

"KALPATARU" ANTI-INFLUENZA TABLETS

(PREPARED WITH SHASTRIC MEDICINES)

PREVENT AND CURE

INFLUENZA.

VERY EFFECTIVE TRIED AND TRUSTED

Price Re. 1 per phial of 20 tablets

(Special rates for large orders)

KALPATARU AYURVEDI WORKS AND STORES.

373-5, Upper Chitpore Road, CALCUTTA.

Telegram:—"KALPATARU" Calcutta.

Bombay Agents:— **DALAL BROTHERS & Co.**

CATHEDRAL STREET, BOMBAY No. 2.

VICTORY SALE

NOW ON

Enormous Reductions

Silks, Socks, Stockings, Ties, Dress Pieces, Sports Coats, Kerchiefs, etc. SAVE MONEY NOW

JAPANESE FINE ARTS

Next to the National Bank, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

C.B. 507.

CONDOR

ELECTRIC

FILLAMENT

HALF WATT LAMPS.

SOLE IMPORTERS,

HOLLAND-BOMBAY TR. CO., LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN HOLLAND.)

MAHOMED BUILDING HORNBY ROW.

IN BOMBAY and its Suburbs

OUR MANUFACTURED

Cossi Silk Suit Pieces

SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

are much liked for their durability, softness and excellent texture. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for

ONE SUIT COMPLETE.

Price, **Rs. 8** per piece.

Order a piece to-day and mark what you save in the long run. Hundreds have already tried.

WHY NOT YOU?

Order from—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY

BENARES CITY (INDIA).

"NERVOL" (G. B. P.)

THE KING OF NERVINE REMEDIES.

NERVOL rapidly rebuilds the whole Nervous System, Helps digestion, absorption and assimilation. Produces sound sleep, specific for nervous breakdown. NERVOL is SKED of STRENGTH and STRENGTH is Life Beautifier.

Re. 1-4-0 Per Phial of 30 Pills. Postage, etc., extra:

Detailed Literature Free on Request.

Dr. P. BANNERJEA, B.A.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST

GREAT BENGAL PHARMACY,

MIHIJAM, (BEHAR.)

Rs. 7-8

Cossi Silk Complete for one Suit

Rs. 17-8.

Pure Silk for one suit Complete.

PURE COSSI SILK DHOTIE

with plain and fancy borders. Suitable for Ladies, and Gentlemen's use. Size 5 yards by 44 inches.

Price, Rs. 11-8 per Dhotie.

PURE COSSI SILK CHADAR

(WRAPPER)

with plain border on sides .. .. Rs. 7

with fancy border on sides .. .. Rs. 10

Size 3 yards by 50 inches.

Order from—

PADDY SILK Mfg. Co.

BENARES CITY.

WAGNER ELECTRIC

Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Sole Agent for India—

BABAN GOKHALAY, Bombay No 4. [redacted]

Wagner Quality

75 H. P. Rectifiers and Electrical Instruments for immediate delivery.

For prices and particulars apply to

DAMANIA KHAMBATI & Co.

Elect. & Mech. Engineers & Contractors,

Princess Street, BOMBAY No 2.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

THE

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.), postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

SALVITAE

THE most powerful but harmless nervine tonic producing startling results, immediate and permanent in all cases of nervous exhaustion.

ASTHMA TABLETS.

The best remedy for cough, difficult breathing, fits and the worst from of Asthma. Instant relief by every dose.

DIABETES TABLETS.

Rapidly reduces the quantity of urine. Renders the urine and blood sugar-free. Reduces the specific gravity. Allays thirst and invigorates the system.

PILES TABLETS

The sovereign remedy for all forms of piles external, internal, and bleeding Cured without operation.

Price of each of the above medicines is Re. 1 per phial containing 24 tablets.

S. C. ROY, M. A.

Manufacturing Chemist

35, Dharmatolliah Street. CALCUTTA.

EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN FEBRUARY.

THE TEXT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

The "Gazette of India" publishes the text of the Excess Profits Tax Bill of which the following are details:—

Whereas it is expedient to impose a duty on excess profits arising out of certain business, it is hereby enacted as follows:

1. This Act may me called the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919. (2) It shall come into force on the 1st April, 1919.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject of context, the "accounting period" means the twelve months ending on the 31st March, 1919, or if the accounts of the business have been made up within that twelve months, for the purposes of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1918, in respect of a year ending on any date other than the said 31st March, then the year ending on that date. "Business" includes any trade, commerce or manufacture or any adventure or concern in the nature of trade, commerce or manufacture. "Prescribed" means prescribed by the rules made under this Act. All expressions used or embodied by reference in this Act, which are not hereinbefore defined shall have the same meaning as is attributed to them by the Indian Income Tax Act, 1918.

3. This Act shall apply to every business (other than the business specified in schedule 1) carried on in British India or opened on or carried on in any place in India by persons ordinarily resident in British India during any part of the accounting period.

4. Subject to the provisions of this Act, there shall be charged, levied and paid on the amount by which the profits arising in the accounting period from any business to which this Act applies exceeded the standard profits duty of an amount equal to 50 per cent of that excess. Provided that the amount of the said duty shall not exceed such sum as would reduce the profits in the accounting period to less than Rs. 30,000.

5. The profits in the accounting period shall be the profits as ascertained for the purpose of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1918.

THE ASSESSMENT.

6. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the standard profits shall be ascertained as follows, namely:—

(1) If the profits of the business have been assessed in the four years 1913, 1914, 1916 and 1917 for the purpose of the Income Tax Law then in force, the average of the assessed profits in these years. Provided that, if the assessment in any of the said years was made in respect of a period of less than twelve months, that assessment shall for the purpose of determining the average be proportio[illegible]ased.

[illegible] Each of the years referred [illegible] shall be deemed to be the [illegible]ommencing with the 1st April [illegible]tioned.

[illegible] profits of the business have not been so assessed in all the said years, an amount calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. on the capital of the business as existing at the end of the accounting period; and the capital of the business shall, for the purposes of this Act, be ascertained in accordance with the provisions of the schedule.

7. (1) Where the capital has been increased during the accounting period, a deduction shall be made from the profits of that period at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the amount by which the capital has been increased for the period during which such increased capital has been employed. Provided that, no such deduction shall be made in respect of any increase of capital when it appears, or to the extent to which it appears; that the increase was made with intent to evade, or has the effect of evading the payment of Excess Profits Duty.

(2) Where the capital has been decreased during the accounting period an addition shall be made to the profits of that period at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the amount by which the capital has been decreased for the period during which such decreased capital has been employed.

For the purposes of this Section, capital shall be deemed to be increased or decreased as the case may be; where the standard profits are ascertained in accordance with the provisions sub-section (1) of Section 6 if the capital employed in the business during any part of the accounting period is more or less than the average amount of capital so employed during the assessment years referred to in that sub-section; and (b), where the standard profits are ascertained in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) of Section 6, if the capital so employed is more or less than the capital of the business as existing at the end of the accounting period.

APPEAL TO COLLECTOR.

8. And the application of any person chargeable with excess profits duty to modify the method and alleging that, owing to any of the following circumstances, namely; (a) any change in the constitution of a partnership of which he is or was a member; (b) the postponement or suspension as a consequence of the present war of renewals or repairs; (c) any exceptional depreciation due to the present war of assets employed in the business; (d) the provision in connection with the requirements of the present war of plant or machinery which will not be required for the purposes of the business after the termination of the war; or (e) any other special circumstances connected with the nature of the business the provisions of this Act for the calculation of Excess Profits Duty operate unfairly in his case, the Collector may make such modifications in the provisions of this Act for the purpose of calculation of the amount of the duty as seem to him to be necessary to meet the special circumstances. Provided that a reduction in the amount of duty, payable [illegible] the provisions of the Act by [illegible] than 25 per cent. shall not be made without the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

BOARDS OF REFERENCE.

9. (1) If any person who has applied under Section 8 is dissatisfied with the decision of the Collector thereon, he may appeal to the Chief Revenue Authority, who shall either itself decide such appeal or, if it is of opinion that questions of general importance are involved, shall refer it to a Board of Referees to be appointed by the Local Government. The Board shall hear and consider any appeal so referred and shall communicate their decision to the Chief Revenue Authority.

(2) The Chief Revenue Authority and the Board shall be entitled to take into account any of the circumstances specified in Section 8, and to modify the decision of the Collector with reference thereto in such way and to such extent as they may consider just and equitable.

(3) Every Board of Referees appointed under this Section, shall consist of three persons, of whom at least one shall be a person not in the service of Government and having acquaintance with business of the nature of that, in respect of which the appeal is made.

(4) In case of a difference of opinion between the members of the Board the opinion of the majority shall prevail.

(5) The decision of the Chief Revenue Authority on any appeal under the Section or of the Board where an appeal is referred to them shall, not withstanding any other provision of this Act, be final and shall be deemed to be the basis of assessment in the particular case.

10. Every person chargeable to Excess Profits Duty under this Act, shall give notice that he is so chargeable to the Collector before the 30th April 1919, and every liquidator of a company, which is being wound up at the commencement of this Act, or is wound up after the commencement of this Act, and which is chargeable to Excess Profits Duty, shall give notice of the fact to the Collector.

11. The Collector may for the purposes of this Act, require any person, whom he believes to be engaged in any business to which this Act applies or to have been so engaged during the accounting period or in the year 1912 or in any year thereafter, to furnish him within one month after service upon him of a notice to that effect with such particulars in connection with the business as the Collector may require.

PUNISHMENT FOR DEFAULTERS.

12. If a person fails without reasonable cause or excuse to furnish or cause to be furnished to the Collector in due time any notice required by Section 10 or any particulars referred to in Section 11, he shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 10 for every day during which the default continues.

13. The amount of Excess Profits Duty to be paid in respect of any business shall be assessed by the Collector, who may in any case where he thinks fit allow the Duty to be paid in instalments of such amounts payable at such time as he may direct.

14. The Duty may be assessed on any person for the time being owning or carrying on the business whether as agent for the owner or otherwise, or where the business has ceased during the accounting period on the person who owned or so carried on the business immediately before the time at which the business ceased and where there has been a change of ownership of the business during the accounting period, the Collector may, if he thinks fit, take the date at which the ownership has so changed and assess the duty on the person who owned or carried on the business.

15. The provisions of Sections 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 29 and of Chapters 4 and 5 and of Sections 42, 45, 46, 47 and 49 to 52 of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1918, shall applyy with such modifications, if any, as may be prescribed as if those Sections referred to the Excess Profits Duty, instead of to Income Tax and every Officar or Authority exercising powers under these provisions of the said Act, may exercise the like powers under this Act in regard to Excess Profits Duty, as he or it exercises in regard to Income Tax under the said Act. Provided that, references in the said provisions to the assessee shall be construed as reference to a person by whom Excess Profits Duty is payable.

16. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Indian Income Tax Act, 1918, all information contained in any statement of return made or furnished under the provisions of the said Act or obtained or collected for the purposes of that Act, may be used for the purposes of this Act.

FICTITIOUS OR ARTIFICIAL TRANSACTIONS

17. A person shall not for the purposes of avoiding payment of Excess Profits Duty enter into a fictitious or artificial transaction or carry out any fictitious or artificial operation, and, if he has entered into any such transaction or carried out any such operation before the commencement of this Act, shall inform the Collector of the nature of the transaction or operation.

Explanation: For the purposes of this Section an artificial transaction or operation includes every device of whatever nature adopted for the purposes of presenting the accounts of a business in a misleading form or manner with intent to evade or having the effect of evading the obligations imposed by this Act.

18. If any person acts in contravention of, or fails to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1) be shall, on conviction by a Magistrate, be punishable with fine, which may extend to Rs. 1,000

19. The Governor-General-in-Council may by notification in "The Gazette of India" makes Rules for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

20. In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such Rules may provide for (a) the procedure to be followed by Boards of Referees appointed under this Act; (b) the adaptation to Excess Profits Duty of any of the provisions of The Indian Income Tax Act, 1918, which are made applicable to that Duty by Section (3). All rules made under this Section shall have effect as if enacted in this Act

EXEMPTION.

Schedule—1—*Excepted Businesses*, (see Section 3).

Agriculture. (2) Offices or empl[illegible] Wadhwani, Edward Reginald Sweeney.

ments. (3) Any profession, the profits of which are dependent mainly on the personal qualifications of the person by whom the profession is carried on and in which no capital expenditure is required or only capital expenditure of an amount small, when compared with the profits which the person carrying on the profession makes. Provided that, the business of any person taking commissions in respect of any transactions or services rendered or any agent of any description not being a commercial traveller of an agent, whose remuneration consists wholly of a fixed and definite sum not dependent on the amount of business done or any other contingency shall not be included in this exception. (4) Any business, which is liable to pay in respect of the accounting period Excess Profits Duty in the United Kingdom. (5) Any business, the profits of which in the accounting period did not exceed Rs. 30,000.

ASCERTAINMENT OF CAPITAL.

Schedule—2—*Ascertainment of Capital* (see Section 6).

(1) The amount of the capital of a business shall, so far as it does not consist of money, be taken to be (a) so far as it consists of assets acquired by purchase, the price at which these assets were acquired, subject to such deduction for depreciation or for unpaid purchase money as may be prescribed; (b) so far as it consists of assets being debts due to the business the nominal amount of those debts subject to any is allowable deduction in respect of those debts which has been allowed or under the Indian Income Tax Act, 1918; and (c) so far as it consists of any other assets which have not been acquired by purchase, the value of the assets at the time when they became assets of the business, subject to such deduction for depreciation as may be prescribed provided that this provision shall prevent accumulated profits other than those made in the accounting period employed in the business being treated as capital.

(2) Any borrowed money or trade debts shall be deducted in computing the amount of capital for the purposes of this Act.

(3) Where any asset has been paid for otherwise than in cash, the cost price of that asset shall be taken to be the value of the consideration at the time the asset was required, but where the business has been converted into a company and more than two-thirds of the shares in the company are held by the person, who was the owner of the business no value shall be attached to those shares so far as they are represented by goodwill or otherwise than by material assets of the company, unless the Collector in special circumstances otherwise directs. Patents and Secret processes shall be deemed to be material assets.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

The full text of the Excess Profits Bill which the Government of India are understood to have now definitely decided to introduce in the next February session of the Imperial Legislative Council, is published in the "Gazette of India."

The statement of objects and reasons explains that although no guarantee can be given on the point, the change which has recently come over the military situation makes it possible that the sum to be raised by the duty may not be required for more than one year. The duty is therefore imposed only on the profits of a single year. It will (as already announced) absorb fifty per cent. of the excess of the profits made in the accounting period of twelve months over a certain standard called in the Bill "the standard profits." The accounting period consists of the twelve months ending 31st March, 1919, unless a different period or twelve months has been taken for income-tax assessments of that year. When that period is to be taken "standard profits" are to be calculated on various bases and will ordinarily be the average profits assessed to income-tax in the four years 1913, 1914, 1916, 1917.

Businesses which have not earned more than thirty thousand rupees in the accounting period will be exempt from the duty and in no case will a larger sum be taken as duty than would reduce the profits to this sum. Agriculture offices or employments or professions subject to limitations in force in the United Kingdom and businesses which are paying excess profits duty in the United Kingdom are exempted.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF BOMBAY.

The following candidates have passed the Final L.C.P.S. Examination held in November, 1918:—

Abdul Aziz Mahomed Zaman Abbasi, Samuel David Abrahams, Harilal Manekchand Adalja, Hiralal Agarwala, Pandurangrao Krishnarao Amladi, Shamrao Appaji Aphale, Gunvantrai Nathjibhai Bhat, Ratilal Girjashanker Bhat, Sadashiv Govind Bhise, Faredoon Pestanji Bhumgara, Miss Christina Bonsley, Chanchalprasad Gangashanker Chhaya, Dattatraya Waman Chobhe, Govind Annajirao Dalvi, Miss Agnes De Mello, Ramchand Jessaram Dhamejani, Chhotalal Trikamji Dhruva, Narayan Vishnu Dixit, Vishwanath Dube, Muhamed Abdul Gaffoor, Neamchand Kuverji Gandhy, Ganesh Bhaskar Garde, Rupchand Manikrai Ghandheja, Ramchandra Krishnaji Gokhale, Premchand Jivatram Harisingani, Palathunkal J. Ipe, Shewakram Chattasingh Jagtiani, Damodar Trimbak Jawakar, Damodar Nilkanth Joshi, Chandnarain Kakkar, Sadashiv Vasudev Kalambi, Purshotham Hari Kanade, Dattatraya Ganesh Kelkar, Narayan Pandurang Kolhapure, Vaman Vithal Kumbhojkar, Dileepchand Loomba, Balaram Harischandra Madan, Narhar Govind Mahajan, Markandrai Bhagwanlai Mankad, Choitiram Tekchand Mansukhani, Bhaurai Govindlal Mehta, Ganpatchand Mehta, Mohandas Pohumal Mirani, Miss Gajarabai More, Hassumia Ghulam Hussain Munshi, Totaram Pamandas Nachnani, Jagannath Krishnarao Naik, Katar Singh Nanda, Pandurang Raghunath Padgaonkar, Miss Isabella Pass, Madhavlal Bhailal Pandit, Chhaganlal Kalidas Pandya, Manilal Mohanlal Parikh, Chhotalal Panachand Parmar, Chhotabhai Khusaldas Patel, Vanmalidas Purushotamdas Patel, Anandlal Manishanker Pathak, Hari Narayan Kesote Purohit, Khodidas Bhaishanker Rawal, Baijnath Sahai Saksena, Kisan Dasharath Savkhedker, Radha Krishna Sharma, Madhav Ramchandra Shetti, Vishwanath Rango Shrikhande, Motiram Bulchand Sipahimalani, Motiram Tulsidas Sipahimalani, Pranvallabh Motilal Talati, Narayan Annarao Tavargeri, Mrs. Dahi Gauri N. Trivedi, Lalloo Mangalsingh Veshandra, Bulchand Hotchand

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

(Tuesday, 17th December, 1918.)

Horses left in after declaration of forfeits at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 14th December, 1918.

First race starts at 2-45 p.m.

THE WINTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Cresset 9-7, County Cricket 9-5, Normannia 9-1, Mazboot 9-0, Cattistock 8-13, Black Kite 8-9, Miss Rollestone 8-5, Billy Bawn 7-12, Royal Band 7-8.

THE LEICESTER PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Matchless Maud 9-7, Duet 9-6, Lucky Queen 9-4, Miss Rich 9-3, Lemon 9-3, Dollet 9-0, Trostan 8-10, First Exchange 8-10, Niji 8-4, Rare Ruby 8-4, Hello Kelly 8-4, Belle Syme 8-2, Golden Stream 8-2, Lady James 8-0, Impecunious 7-10, Arles 7-7, Peach Melba 7-2, South Star 7-0.

THE REDCAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Glass Rock 9-7, Cardington 9-2, Byculla 8-10, Batten (late Parous) 8-8, Saunterer 7-11, Sunglare 7-3.

THE TEHERAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Good Morning 9-6, Najdi 9-3, Black Ivory 9-1, Dandelion 8-13, Cingalee 8-12, Warminster 8-12, Cessation 8-10, Hadoor 8-10, Investor 8-9, Quantity 8-5, Ajmer 8-4, Good Luck 8-0, Beadmaker 8-0, Angler 8-0, Mentor 7-13, Resold 7-11, Caulkey (late Conscription) 7-7, Powerful 7-7, All Joy 7-4.

THE TEHERAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Confidence 9-5, Makbul 9-4, Hatham 9-2, Tasmania 9-1, Devildom 9-0, Eldorado 8-11, Tankard 8-10, Salsette 8-8, Rage 8-7, Bolt Away 8-6, Plum Tree 8-3, Ormuz 8-3, Mettle 8-3, Master of Arms 8-3, National 8-0, Banker 8-0, Abba 8-0, Black Beauty 8-0, Kruger 8-0, Rainbow 7-12, Duke of Connaught 7-9, Merrily 7-9, Ayr Laddie 7-9, Tired Tim 7-9, Sardanapale 7-9, Port Arthur 7-7, Port Cullis 7-6.

THE TULSI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs (Round Course).

Lord Roseberry 9-7, Khundil 9-6, Aladdin 8-13, Mechanic 8-9, Rare Find 8-8, Dhaidan 8-7, Subeh Pasha 8-6, Argonaut 8-5, Grey Stone 8-4, Ferry Boat 8-4, New Era 8-4, Natal 8-3, Sammy 7-13, Chrysanthemum 7-12, Dictate 7-11, Grey Beauty (late Early Bird) 7-9, Fareed 7-6, Justice 7-5.

THE TULSI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs (Round Course).

Arabistan 9-3, Madras 8-13, Otherwise 8-10, Walter 8-9, Snowdon 8-8, Innocence 8-8, Taj 8-8, Minion 8-7, Rockfeller 8-6, Picture 8-4, Shatra 8-4, Azores 8-4, Chatham 8-4, Abdul Razak 8-3, Final Shot 8-3, Financier 8-2, Blue Garter 8-2, Last Day 8-2, Malar 8-2, Shanavaz 8-1, Little John 8-1, Harrington 8-1, Amity 8-0, Baltic 8-0, Babil 8-0, Red Tape 7-12, Last Chance 7-10, Rajputana 7-9, Atom 7-9, Turban 7-8, Aligarh 7-7, Bronze Metal 7-6, My Royal 7-6, Delhi 7-2.

2ND EXTRA MEETING (SATURDAY 21ST DECEMBER 1918.)

ENTRIES CLOSED AT 4 P. M., SATURDAY, 14TH DECEMBER 1918.

THE DECEMBER PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs (Straight).

Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e g King's Head, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch e m Dyna, 4 years.
Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's b e g Cresset, 4 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e m Glasebury, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s bl e g Black Kite, 6 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e m Miss Rollestone, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e g Gladiator, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e m Enchantment, 4 years.
Mr. Downes' br e h Billy Bawn, 6 years.
Mr. Downes' b e g Treddle, 4 years.
Mr. Pine's br e m Bellicose, 4 years.
THE CHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e g Screamer, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's br e h Royal Band, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's br e g Rueful, 4 years.
Mr. Pine's b e g Penny Pie, 6 years.
Mr. A. Hope's b e g Kim III, aged.
Mr. Garrick's b e h Vice Chamberlain, 4 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g Waynflete, 5 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s br e h Footman, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Cattistock, 6 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b e g County Cricket, 5 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e g Athlete, aged.
Aga Coochick Shah's ch e m Birthday Clothes, 6 years.
THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b a h Counter Attack, 13-3½.
Mr. George's g a h Chrysanthemum, 14-0.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's bl a h Kruger, 13-3.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's g a h Ferry Boat, 13-3.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's b a h Walter, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's b a h Record Time, 13-0.
Mr. Abdul Latiff Mandil's g a h Grey Stone, 14-0.
Mr. Selim's ch a h Contest, 14-0.
Messrs. Fahad bin Saif and T. V. Shroff's g a h Aladdin, 13-2½.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's g a h Sir Martin, 13-3½.
Mr. Fahad bin Saif's ch a h Viking, 13-2½.
Messrs. S. R. A. Wahab and M. Shaffi's g a h Taj, 13-3½.
Mr. Menesche Shahin's bl a h Harrington, 14-0.
Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h Ata Allah, 14-0.
Mr. Arnold's g a h Justice, 13-2½.
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's g a h Grey Beauty (late Early Bird), 14-0.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's ch a h Fareed, 13-2½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Rajputana, 13-2.
Mr. Abdul Bakhi Zuheir's g a h Arabistan, 14-0.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Financier, 13-3½.
Mr. H. R. Badsha's ch a h Bronze Metal, 13-3½.
Mr. H. R. Badsha's g a h Buckingham, 13-1½.
Mr. Dudley's g a h Malar, 13-3½.
Mr. Habib C. Fezi's ch a h Babil, 13-2½.
Mr. Buder bin Alwash's b a h Dhaidan, 14-0.
Messrs. H. A. Munsoor and K. Cowasjee's g a h Delhi, 13-3.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Madras, 14-0.
Mr. Mahmood Mustapha's ch a h Sammy, 13-3½.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Otherwise, 13-3½.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Plum Tree, 13-3.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Khundil, 13-3½.
Messrs. Noble and Bennett's ch a h Warminster, 13-3½.
Messrs. Pine and Bennett's ch a h Second String, 13-3½.
Mr. Bennett's g a h Final Shot, 13-3.
Mr. Valibhoy Esmail's g a h Chatham, 13-3½.
Mr. Esmail Mahomed's g a h Last Chance, 13-2½.
Mr. Heath's br a h Innocence, 14-0.
Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's g a h Abdul Razak, 13-2½.
Mr. A. F. Brigstocke's g a h Subeh Pasha, 13-3.
Mr. Garrick's g a h Frontino (late Blue Garter), 14-0.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Campetition, 14-0.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Atom, 13-1.
Mr. K. Cassumbhoy's ch a h Shatra, 13-3½.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b a h Rockfeller, 13-2½.
Mr. Lucoque's g a h Istamboul, 13-3½.
Mr. Kelso's g a h Snowdon, 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b a h Natal, 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mechanic, 13-3½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Minion, 14-0
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Amity, 13-3.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Axis, 13-2½.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Abba, 13-2.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Lord Roseberry, 13-3½.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's b a h Argonaut, 13-3½.
Mr. Aspandiar Ardesher's bl a h Bayonet, 14-0.
Mrs. G. E. D. Langley's b a h Rare Find, 13-3.
Mr. Shaik Jassim Ebrahim's ch a h Hasty, 14-0.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holmes' g a h Battleaxe, 14-0.
Messrs. Ahmed Hazamy and Holmes' g a h Baltic, 13-2.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's b a h Najdi, 13-3½.
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's ch a h Resident, 13-3½.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Bill Bailey, 13-3.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Wazir, 13-2½.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch a h Liberator, 13-2.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's g a h Shanavaz, 13-3½.
Mr. Rajmahomed Vazir's g a h Palestine, 14-0.
Mr. Dosan Jeeva's b a h Aligarh, 13-3½.
Messrs. Yussuff Sheriff and Alijee Noora's g a h Firelock, 13-3.
Mr. Hesan's ch a h Little John, 14-0.
Mr. Hesan's g a h Bullet, 13-1.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h My Royal, 13-3.
Mr. Simon's g a h Boxer, 14-0.
Mr. Dale's g a h Colonial, 14-0.
Mr. Hajee Jaffer's ch a h Picture, 13-2½.
THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.
Mr. J. K. Irani's b a h Duke's Nose, 14-0, 3 years.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's ch a h Tankard, 6 years.
Mr. Abdul Karim Dakayel's b a h Bolt Away, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Amritlal D. Vakil's ch a h Victor, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's bl a h Black Ivory, aged.
Mr. Nasim Saleh's g a h Good Morning, 13-2½, aged.
Mr. Mahmood Shirazee's ch a h Cingalee, 5 years.
Capt. R. C. H. Padfield's bl a h Black Beauty, 4 years.
Mr. Towfik Esmail's b a h Ajmer, aged.
Mr. Dudley's g a h Cessation, 4 years.
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's g a h Hatham, 5 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Palermo, 4 years.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Dandelion, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a h Devildom, 6 years.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Otherwise, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Plum Tree, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Merrily, 3 years.
Messrs. Pine and Noble's b a h Tasmania, 4 years.
Mr. Bennett's ch a h Sardanapale, 3 years.
Mr. Guthrie's b a h Confidence, aged.
Mr. Haji Ali Khaderi's ch a h Hadoor, aged.
Mr. Goolam Esmail's g a h Powerful, aged.
Mr. Goolam Esmail's ch a h Eldorado, aged.
Mr. Ahmed Hurgany's ch a h All Joy, 13-3, 4 years.
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h Rage, 13-3, aged.
Mr. T. Harrison's ch a h Resold, 13-1½, 5 years.
Mr. Garrick's b a h Rainbow, 13-3, 3 years.
Mr. Ebrahim Gazee's b a h Good Luck, 13-3, aged.
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Quantity, 5 years.
Mr. J. N. De Souza's b a h Investor, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's g a h Silver Streak, 5 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' g a h Mentor, aged.
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch a h Mettle, 4 years.
Mr. Abdoola Faras' g a h Chieftain, aged.
Mr. Shaik Jassim Ebrahim's g a h Edward, aged.
Mr. Ahmed Hazemy's g a h Makbul, aged.
Mr. Leonard's g a h Orphan, 3 years.
Mr. Leonard's g a h National, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. H. W. Dixon's g a h Tired Tim, 3 years.
Mr. Reuben Solomon's b a h Dictate, 13-3½, 4 years.
Mr. Yussuff Haroon's g a h Raven, 5 years.
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Wazir, 13-2½, 3 years.
Mr. RajMahomed Wazir's g a h Ormuz, 13-3, aged.
Mr. K. A. Hilay's g a h Banker, 4 years.
Mr. Linder's ch a h Port Arthur, 5 years.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's g a h Angler, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. B. F. Dastoor's b a h Master of Arms, 4 years.
THE STOCKTON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.
Messrs. J. K. Irani and George's b e m Arles, 4 years.
Miss H. F. Petit's b e m Belle Syme, 3 years.
Mr. Heath's ch e m Lady James, aged.
Mr. G. Molini's b e m Peach Melba, 4 years.
Mr. Toogood's br e m South Star, 3 years.
Mr. Pine's ch e h Cardington, 5 years.
Mr. Pine's b e m Miss Rich, 3 years.
Mr. Garrick's b e m Helle-Kells, 3 years.
Mr. D. C. Cooper's b e m Rare Ruby, 3 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's ch e g Claim A, 5 years.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's br e g Byculla, 4 years.
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ch e m Negligee, 3 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s b e g First Exchange, 4 years.
Mr. Kelso's b e g Fasrig, 4 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e h Lemon, 3 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' br e g Sunglare, 3 years.
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's bl e m Memento, 5 years.
Mr. Downes' b e m Serbia, 3 years.
Mr. T. Tejpal's b e m Glass Rock, 5 years.
Aga Coochick Shah's b e m Matchless Maud, 6 years.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

RESULTS OF COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

In the Examinations "Senior" held by the Chamber of Commerce, London, in June, 1918, the following students from the Davar's College of Commerce were declared successful:—

BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY.

D'Souza Joachim, G. (Distinction), Wagle, N. S. (Distinction); Bhalawala, R. R.; Bhayani, P. P.; Chury, H. M.; Contractor, C. C.; Davar, D. R.; Davar, M. A.; Dave, P. P.; Desai, M. D.; Dusi, V.; Ghandi, B. M.; Gatda, N. F. M.; Maniar, T. P.; Mehta, N. M.; Mehta, V. G.; Merchant, A. R.; Nair, T. K.; Nerukar, V. S.; Parekh, C. K.; Ravat, M. L.; Roche Victor, J. L. P.; Shanishera, V. H.; De Souza, T. G.; Surti, B. F.

METHODS AND MACHINERY OF BUSINESS.

Davar, M. A. (with Distinc.); Dave, P. P. (with Distinc.); D'Lima, P.; D'Souza Joachim, G. (with Distinc.); Garda, N. F. M. (with Distinc.); Gordhandhas Bhagwandas (with Distinc.); Gurtoo, M. N. (with Distinc.); Javali, R. R. (with Distinc.); Jayakar, B. K. (with Distinc.); Lewis, M. S. (with Distinc.); Mekshawana, P. J. (with Distinc.); Mehta, V. G. (with Distinc.); Merchant, A. R. (with Distinc.); Nair, T. K. (with Distinc.); Rai, R. F. (with Distinc.); Roche Victor, J. L. P. (with Distinc.); Surti, B. P. (with Distinc.); Susai, D. M. (with Distinc.); Sakhalkar, G. R. (with Distinc.); Dusi, V.; Moniz, J. R.; Naik, L. S.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Garda, N. F. M.; Jayakar, B. K.; Lewis, M. S.; Mehta, N. M.; Mehta, V. G.; Naik, L. S.; Roche Victor, J. L. P.; Shanishera, V. H.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL LAW.

Garda, N. F. M. (with Distinc.); Gurtoo, M. N. (with Distinc.); Lewis, M. S. (with Distinc.); Mehta, V. G. (with Distinc.); Roche Victor, J. L. P. (with Distinc.); Shanishera, V. H. (with Distinc.); Davar, M. A.; Desai, M. D.; D'Lima, P.; D'Souza Joachim, G.; Javali, R. R.; Jayakar, B. K.; Mehta, N. M.; Ravat, M. L.; Surti, B. P.; Susai, D. M.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Garda, N. F. M.; Lewis, M. S.; Roche Victor, J. L. P.

COMPANY LAW

Davar, D. R.

The Bombay Mails of the 2nd and 5th ultimo were delivered in London on Dec. 9.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Co., 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Empire Cinema: at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
New Alexandra: 7-15, 9-0 and 10-45 p.m.
Precious Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep H.M.
Punjab Mail	19 0	11 0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	16 46	20
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 15	13
Madras Mail	8 40	21 10
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Northern Express	13 35	16
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 56	21

BAND AT PRINCESS GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Ry., Bn., (I. D. F.) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

DAMODAR TRACKERSEY MOOLJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During November 210 patients were treated in this dispensary, of whom 166 were males and 44 were females, and their daily average was 9.5.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, a public Puran will be delivered by Mr. L. B. Nayak on "Datta Janma" to-morrow at 8.30 p.m. in Dorabji's Chawl, Tardeo Tram Terminus.

PAREL SETTLEMENT OF S. S. LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of this settlement Mr. R. H. Voca, Superintendent, Lady Northkote Orphanage, will describe "Indian Scenes" with the help of a magic lantern in the hall of the Orphanage on Monday at 7 p.m. (S.T.).

A LECTURE ON HOUSE BUILDING.

The lecture on "House Building in Bombay" by Mr. G. Wittet, Consulting Architect to Government in the Hall of the Sassoon Mechanics Institute, has been adjourned for discussion to Wednesday the 18th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.).

HINDU UNION CLUB.

A special general gathering of the Club, open to the public, in celebration of the anniversary of the death of the late Mr. Justice K. T. Telang and that of the late Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade will be held at the Club premises to-morrow at 6 p.m. when the Hon. Mr. Justice L. A. Shah will preside and Mr. D. G. Padhye, and others will give brief addresses.

LECTURES TO WOMEN ON MUNICIPAL SUBJECTS.

The third of the series of Lectures to Women on Municipal subjects will be given in the Women's Branch Depot, Mayo Road, Bombay, on Wednesday next, the 18th December, at 5-30 p.m., by Mr. N. M. Joshi, (Hon. Secretary Servants of India Society) on "Relief Work." The chair will be taken by Mrs. Palmer.

ELECTION OF CONGRESS DELEGATES.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union a public meeting will be held at Hirabagh at 5-30 p.m. to-day to elect delegates for the forthcoming Delhi Congress. Mr. C. V. Vaidya will preside. Messrs. Gosai, Mr. G. B. Vaidya, Dr. M. B. Velkar and Dr. Savarkar will be among those who will address the meeting.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The Honorary Secretary acknowledges with thanks receipt of the following contributions towards the above School:—

Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 3,79,578-15-11; Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya, Chairman, The Board of Trustees of the Kanji Kheisi Charities, for August, 1918, Rs. 200; A Zoroastrian lady, in sacred memory of Ganga Khandu Sanap (on certain terms and conditions), Rs. 100; Mr. Mathuradas Kalianjee, in sacred memory of the late Mr. Raghunathdas Kalianji, Rs. 25; Mr. Nagindas Motiram, Rs. 10; A Zoroastrian, Rs. 10; Mr. Mohanlal Panalal, Rs. 10; Mr. Gulabdas Dharmadas, Rs. 10; Sums of and under rupees five, Rs. 17.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

MORE FACTS ABOUT THE MEETING.

MRS. JINNAH'S INTERVENTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I must say in justice to Mrs. Jinnah that she conducted herself on 11th of December, outside the Town Hall in a most creditable manner. I had the honour to be in her company there that afternoon. Mr. Vincent went away after Mrs. Jinnah had emphatically refused to leave the spot where she was standing. In spite of the forcible removal of the crowd by the policemen, the people forced their way through and formed themselves into new crowds over and over again and they repeatedly shouted *"Mrs. Jinnah ki jay; No memorial."*

Mrs. Jinnah from time to time spoke to to the people as follows:—

"Don't be frightened by the policemen. Don't go away. Be firm. Remain here till our people come out of the Town Hall. Don't be frightened by the mounted policemen; you can stop their horses by holding and pulling down the reins. Don't interfere with the traffic, etc."

Each sentence she spoke was repeated by the crowd in chorus and followed by the shouts of *"Mrs. Jinnah ki jay. No memorial."*

At about ten minutes to six we learnt that the meeting was broken up and abandoned and the Town Hall was empty. Mrs. Jinnah then went up to Mrs. Row who was there with her motor-car.—Yours, etc.,

S. M. MANGA.
Bar-at-law.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

"THE DAY."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I had been to the Town Hall at 11-30 a.m., on "The Day" as promised but to my great disappointment I could not get an entrance. What pained me more, however, is the behaviour of certain of my co-religionists. They had lost their senses and forgotten their sacred duty; and they took a very rude and communal revenge. They attacked an unarmed man with the Police at their back. Disgrace to the Parsi community! I wish sincerely that one of our daily mischief marker vernacular papers stops criticising political questions and keeps only, with its cinema advertisements, petty-coat work and communal questions earlier the better. I endorse emphatically every word of the letter by "A Parsi" in your to-day's issue. One more episode adding insult to injury. is that a staunch Home Ruler and a great donor rushes to non-progressive journal for an interview.

I ask my co-religionists in the end can their welthy baronets and capitalists come forward and give a munificent gift for the maintenance and support of the great legacy bequeathed by the Father of the "Bombay Chronicle?" They dare not. Such are our wealthy leaders and men, young and old, lacking the courageous, straightforward and bold manner which glorified their kith and kin—the Grand Old Man and the Lion.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER PARSI.

Bombay, 14th December.

UNPROVOKED ATTACKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To all that has appeared in your paper on the occurrences of the Town Hall meeting on the 11th instant, the following should be added.

At 2 p.m., on that day I went on foot towards the Town Hall from Kemp and Co., when I was stopped, along with several others walking in the same direction, at first by policemen on foot and then by police men on horseback. The latter brought their horses on the foot path encircling the garden and rushed them on us. We were compelled by main force to go back.

I tried again at 4 30 p.m., and was more fortunate as I drove there in my motor car, and was allowed to proceed as far as the northern gate of the Town Hall. For entering the Hall I was asked to produce a pass which I had not. However, with the help of some obliging gentlemen I succeeded in entering the Hall and found some room on the platform.

On the platform to those who were behind the first four or five rows of seats it was impossible to see or hear what was going on and they were surprised to hear of the end of the meeting because the commencement of it was not known.

While the people were moving out of the Hall, after Messrs. Jamnadas. Horniman and Jinnah had left it, four or five of the Europeans who were sitting on the platform rushed down on to the floor of the hall in an excited manner and violently assaulted some Hindus. The latter had done nothing that could give the faintest colour of provocation. They were quietly trying to make their way out when suddenly and entirely unawares, they were pounced upon, seized by the throat or collar and violently beaten with fisticuffs on their breast and sides and were hurled down on the floor. More than half a dozen Hindus became the victims of the brutality of these infuriated Europeans. Had the Hindus not been rescued by those near about them they would have suffered serious physical injuries. All this took place in the presence of some of the Policemen then in the hall but as it was the action of Europeans the Police would have nothing to do with it.

I saw these things from my place on the platform.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. GAMADIA.

THE LAST SCENE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The tactics of the requisitionists have already been well exposed in your columns. So also have the "proceedings" of the meeting held at the Town Hall been very well reported in the "Chronicle". But I think while the regrettable morning incident in the Town Hall in which some of the stewards played their mean and despicable part has appeared in detail, a closing and tragic scene that happened in the Hall is missing in the report of the day. It may be due perhaps to the representative of your journal having left the meeting after you and your friends had left the meeting. It is as follows:—

When the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Jamnadas, Mr. Horniman and others of the anti-requisitionist party had to leave the Hall under unjust orders and machinations of the Police, and the aisle and the wings of the Hall had nearly been empty, some of the stewards (Anglo-Indians as also Parsis) also some of the respectable (?) gentry that were fortunate enough to secure platform passes or who were given the same for purposes unknown to the public at large—and among these were some Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Parsis—got down from the platform in haste and actually began bullying those who had not left the Hall by that time and actually bullied them with kicks and blows. Among those bullied and assaulted in this brutal way were a few Deccani youths, some Gujaratis, a respectable Bhatia gentleman, and a Mahomedan youth whose turban was flung away and who was looking for the same somewhere beneath the chairs. While this cowardly act was being perpetrated and had almost ended, the remainder of the Requisitionist Party sang the National Anthem in wild revelry and wound up the "proceedings" of the so-called meeting with three cheers for the departing Governor—a function which is usually and in reality one of the functions of the chairman of a meeting of this type as also those who are his supporters there. But, alas, the alleged chairman of the meeting had already left the chair along with his supporters and this holy task was left to the Europeans, the Anglo-Indians, and the Parsis that unfortunately threw their lot with them.

What a tragedy, what a fiasco, what a deed of heroism for perhaps some of the I.D.F. men! They dared not face the anti-Requisitionist party when it had stayed there like a phalanx, but no sooner was it discovered by them that the leaders of the oppositionists had left with their supporters than these times-servers attacked the innocent and the helpless!—Yours, etc.

G. P. M.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

ZOOLUM BY BHENDY BAZAR CITIZENS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please allow us to say how the Parsi stewards and the police treated the citizens of Bombay in the Town Hall on 11th December.

I with my friend was asked by some Parsi stewards not only to get up from my seat but also not to utter a single word, then what to say of mutual talk. I was greatly surprised when I saw them exercising the bureaucratic methods. At the time I called on Mr. Banker and asked him whether we were deprived of our individual liberty of speaking as we entered the Town Hall. In the meanwhile one of the Parsi stewards lifted up my friend and tried to beat him and act shameessly but he was fortunately saved by the worthy Secretary of the Home Rule League—Mr. Banker. Then came my turn. I was encircled by the extraordinary citizens of Bhendi Bazar and was somewhat injured on my face and then we were pushed outside the Hall. Those Parsi stewards not only pushed us on the steps but also did not stop their "Zoolum" in beating us. Then both of us went to the Commissioner of Police who asked us the reason of our being driven out. We told him plainly what took place and asked him to bring our caps and sticks but he did not mind. We told him that we would file a suit against him but he did not mind and asked the police to push us to the other side. This was the incident that took place at about 12-noon.—Your, etc.

SUFFERER.

Bombay, 14th December, 1918.

THE SHERIFF'S CONDUCT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly find some space in your valued paper for the following letter I addressed to the Sheriff of Bombay yesterday afternoon:—

Bombay, 11th December, 1918.

To,

The Sheriff of Bombay,

Sir,

I deeply regret to bring to your kind notice the fact that notwithstanding many efforts I made to get admission into the Town Hall this noon at about 12 o'clock when I noticed many persons had already taken their seats and there was presumably ample room for more accommodation I was met with dire disappointment and the treatment meted out to me at the entrance at the hands of the Police was far from being gentlemanly. It is indeed a matter of deep regret that in taking my chance for admission I should have been so treated. I feel strange that in a vital question I am thus withheld from expressing my indecendent opinion by being so abruptly refused admittance at the Town Hall to-day. Is this the way of inviting public opinion on the Willingdon Memorial?

Yours, faithfully,
(Sd.) GHELABHAI M. ROY,
Proprietor,
G. M. ROY & Co.,

P. S.—I shall fell obliged if you will arrange for admission.

There was no reply to this letter nor was it possible for me to push my way to the meeting. Without commenting upon the scandalous situation of last evening, I strongly protest against any resolutions that might have been put forward in favour of the memorial on behalf of the citizens of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

GHELABHAI M. ROY.
Proprietor,
G. M. ROY & Co.,

Bombay, 12th December, 1918.

HOW I GOT IN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Though enough light has been thrown on the disgraceful proceedings of the Town Hall meeting yesterday, I on my part cannot refrain from expressing my bitter indignation about that meeting where gathered "mavalies" from Bhendi Bazar with their newly titled lieutenant

When I arrived at the Town Hall the scene I was reminded of those scenes of cruelty that we witnessed in the cinema pictures depicting the harassment of civi populations. I was, in a certain degree, victim to these cruelties, but I succeeded in reaching the side-gate and asked the constable for admittance in the Hall. I told him that I was of the party of Mr. Sale bhoy Barodawalla to see if the fib would work, but he told me in my ear to proceed further near the main entrance and ask the inspector's permission. I did so. I was wondering how on earth I could get admittance when there were many other Hindu gentlemen, who were asking the Police Authorities for admittance. They refused admittance on the ground that we were not possessed of those magic ribbons or "take-your-chance" passes. I was just by the barriers near the stairs and called a Borah gentleman to inform Mr. S. C. B., that some of us were waiting outside without admittance. To my utter surprise and astonishment that Borah gentleman quietly shoved in my hand that "magic ribbon" and asked me to come up with that. I was most anxious to join my resolute countrymen inside and therefore could not help in collaboration in the little "fraud", which I saw afterwards to be a common trick of the day. After me, ten other men followed with the same "honest" procedure. We were again stopped at the doors above, but a wink from one side sanctioned our admittance without further questioning. I was offered a seat in the "batch", but I preferred standing in one of the corners. I was given instructions to raise my hands if Mr. S. C. B. had his hands up. I nodded acquiscence in this that proposition, because to speak against this "batch of citizens' meant at the time the risk of getting a broken head. Presumably, the reporter of your morning contemporary was one-eyed. Otherwise when he saw buckets of ready-made tea brought "by a leading member of Home Rule League for his followers" he could not have failed to see similar buckets of tea coming for this "white batch of citizens." After this tea-feast was over among them, I heard an old man asking his similarly peculiar neighbours when the "govendor" was coming for "address." The neighbour pleaded ignorance. I really pitied the luck of these "citizens" and whispered to my friend that this was a miserable type of ignorance. People di dnot know why they were brought there except that they knew they had to be fed with "Zarda" and "Biryani" and that they had to raise their hands per instructions. Unfortunately, when the time for their help arrived, their leader was covered up on the platform by the front-barkers" they knew their leader was lost and the "army" without "commander" got astray and with the shouts of "No" they shouted "No." With the shouts of "shame" they shouted "Sem" and with the barking of Hurrahs they used to imitate "Ohhhhh." This is how "the white batch of the citizens of Bombay about 600 of them" helped the Town Hall meeting of yesterday, of which I was an eye-witness. It was put to some o them after they came out as to what the issue of that meeting was; and rightly did they say, that not a word of what was spoken was heard by them. Even the "distinguished personages" of the platform had to ask others whether the resolution was carried or not, because though they were only ten yards from the Chairman, could not hear a single word. What then of this "batch who voted in favour of memorial"? I was also ten yards away from the "distinguished personages" who attempted to pass resolutions to be carried with acclamations. True indeed: The acclamations were exceptional; because this was the first instance where these "acclamations" were hired from such "batches." And I can honestly say that nothing except screams were heard from the platform which was surrounded by volunteers and not a single of these "distinguished personages" was seen by the audience below, when those volunteers were avenging themselves by hurling personal insults on our Uncrowned King, who led us yesterday and who will lead us days to come—Mr. Jinnah. But as it befits such great men he conducted himself and ruled his followers calmly and coolly and I then thought with many others, that nothing better than a deep sense of respect and homage by all our countrymen could avenge the insults and ill-treatments afforded to our Leader and their followers. —Yours, etc.,

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Bombay, Dec. 12.

IT ENDED WELL THAT AIMED WELL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—I claim the hospitality of the columns of our national organ for the following:—

According to the instructions of our "learned" Sheriff I had a mind "to take my chance" at the last Town Hall meeting so I went to the Town Hall dressed not in my native costume but like a "big sab." When I came to the footsteps of the Town Hall at about 11-15 a.m. with my cousin—who too was in English dress—I found some big "Borah jees," presumably friends of the buffoon of 1915 16 Moslem League fame, were allowed to swell the big folk of Bhendi Bazar and Kolsa Mohala that had gathered in the Town Hall. I tried to follow these men but was stopped at the entrance by an Inspector who asked the Mahomedan gentleman standing by: "Do you know this gentleman?" The Mahomedan replied in the negative and eventually I and my cousin were denied entrance. However this high-handedness made little difference to us and we decided to join hands with the true citizens of Bombay who could do nothing but cry out "shame" when their own sacred name was thus trifled with in a sacred place, where they had no voice.

However, it ended well that aimed well. It was through the heroic stand of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah and other leaders of the H. R. League that the day was finally won and won of course with credit.

It seems that the prophecy of Lok. Tilak (of 24th June 1906) has come to pass. It says, "It was in conformity with the politiela circumstances of the country at the time that Shiwajee was born in the Maharashtra. But a future leader may be born anywhere in India and who knows may even be a Mahomedan?" We have found in our present national struggle that the Mahomedan leader in the person of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah has been born at last.—Yours, etc.

BOX AMI.

A SORRY BLUNDER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your Bori Bunder contemporary says in to-day's issue that there was a great ovation when the leaders of the people I mean the supporters of the memorial were marching to the Town Hall under the guard of our worthy Bombay Police. No doubt each and every so-called leader got an ovation. As for example, when Sir Oracle of Pedder Road was seen by the crowds, there was a great shouting. Sir Sahib thinking that it was an ovation to him, replied the crowds by making *salams*; but when that *jo-hookoomwala* came to know that those were the cries of "shame" his hand was at once paralysed and became stiff. What an awful mistake?—Yours, etc.,

Y. VIR.

Bombay, 12th December.

THE "CITIZENS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall thank you to allow me a small space in your valuable paper for the following few lines:—

I was not little surprised to read the correspondence in your morning contemporary to-day by one Mr. N. V. Sarma, demanding explanations from Messrs. Jinnah and Horniman for passing the resolutions and using the expression "citizens" at the meeting held at Shantaram Chawl on the evening of the memorial meeting day.

Sir, I belong to neither of the parties Requisitionists or Anti-requisitionists, but, in fairness, one is inclined to know on whose side th majority lies, Mr. Jinnah or Mr. Sarma? Even, if the majority had, had to lie on the side of Mr. Sarma, the memorial meeting in question, in no sense was a meeting of the citizens of Bombay as the proceedings of the meeting were not followed with of fashion due formalities and unheard of faction.

Now, what does Mr. Sarma wish to call his party "citizens" and Mr. Jinnah "residents", oh? The side that majority lies, that side is right and has the authority. The rest I leave to you, Sir, to deal with.—Yours, etc.

IMPARTIAL.

PAYING THEIR WAY!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Just as others, I and a friend of mine were very anxious to attend the Town Hall Memorial Meeting yesterday. With this object we started from home at about 1 p.m., and when we came near the Churchgate Street corner a gang of police sepoys prevented us from going along the road in spite of our repeated requests. Now it may interest you and your readers to know how these very sepoys allowed us to go along the Churchgate Street and obtained access at last to the memorable Town Hall. I and my friend managed to get change for Rs. 10 and went on tipping the constables all along the Churchgate Street at the rate of 2, 4 and 8 anna pieces. So you will see in order to get admission to the Town Hall I and my friend had to spend Rs. 10. I am sorry that many people who were prevented from going along the Churchgate Street did not adopt this means of getting access. Of course many could not afford to spend monies. But I am sure this idea did not strike those people who were willing and ready to spend money. Just fancy what wonders money can make. Money is the passport to all places except heaven and is the purchaser of all things except (true) love.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Dec. 12.

OLD SPORT.

TOWN HALL PICNIC.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I take pleasure to bring to your notice what *nice* methods were employed by some of the heads of the Esmaili Khoja community to persuade people to sign the Lord Willingdon Memorial. I shall thank you very much if you will publish this letter in your paper.

Last night in the daily congregation in the Jama-khana information was circulated in the name of the President that whoever would come in the morning decently dressed would be carried in motor cars in the Town Hall on condition that he would sign the Memorial which is to be given to our "beloved" Governor. Not only that but those wishing to attend the meeting would be provided with accommodation and given refreshments. To this call many responded this morning, who were even served with free breakfast and taken in motor cars to the Town Hall. Now, Sir, when these people will get accommodation in the Town Hall we are asked to take our chance! Is it not scandalous that the Town Hall is to be filled with such people who don't know why they are going there but, are attracted by the motor cars and refreshments?

It is interesting to read in your to-day's paper, about Mr. Suleman Kassum Mitha's contract with the Multanis. I have given

(Continued on Page 8.)

"JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL."

PROPOSED COMMEMORATIONS OF DECEMBER 11.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

During the past few days we have received many letters endorsing the suggestion of Mr. B. D. Lam that a memorial should be raised to the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah in commemoration of the eventful day of December 11th. We are glad to say that the suggestion has now materialised and is to be acted upon. A Committee has been formed to take the matter in hand and a fund has been opened which will be known as the

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL FUND

to raise a sufficient sum of money to form the nucleus of a fund for the erection of a great meeting hall in Bombay to be called the

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

It is proposed that the Fund shall be a Rupee Fund and the minimum subscription will be ONE PUPEE, but subscribers may contribute, of course, as many rupees as they wish. Subscriptions may be seat to the Hon. Treasurers of the Fund or they may be sent through the office of "The Bombay Chronicle." We publish below some of the further letters we have received on the subject.

FIRST SUBSCRIBERS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We have read with great sympathy Mr. Lam's letter published in your issue of the 12th instant. The suggestion made by him is heartily supported by us and we have no doubt would readily be supported by the cisizens of Bombay.

We would suggest that besides Mr. Jinnah souvenirs should also be given to Mr. B. G. Horniman and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, who have done all in their power and stood by his side throughout to bring Mr. Jinnah's achievements to a success.

We earnestly request you to open a Subscribers' list on behalf of the citizens of Bombay for that purpose. To begin with we beg to enclose herewith our small share towards the fund viz., Rs. 41 (forty-one.)—Yours, etc.

CHUNILAL GULABCHAND SHAH.
B. S. JOSHI,
F. M. KURTAY
M. G. DOCTOR.
MORESHWAR BALWANT
P. P. CHISALIA,
H. M. MOHOTA
G. R. BARVE
RAMLIDAR BALWANT,
R. K. KAPADIA.
NANSHILAL JAIKISONDAS
A. K. PATEL,
J. K. MODY,
BALCRISHNA VITHAL RAO
CHANDRAKANT RAMDADAS NANDOOKA
B. H. TRIVEDI,
C. M. PATEL
121, Esplanade Road.

A HUMBLE TRIBUTE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With heart flowing with gratitude and joy at the overwhelming victory gained by the great leader the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, I, an ordinary Bharatwasi, herewith send Rs. 5 as a humble contribution to the proposed memorial of Mr. Jinnah, and as a token of my gratitude, sprinkled abundantly with the drops of sacred love which renders me speechless for the brilliant hero of the Town Hall memorial meeting of 11th December.—Yours, etc.,

SITARAM. J. SHARMA.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

JINNAH MEMORIAL HALL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you allow me a few lines in your well-esteemed paper? With reference to a letter by "Kab" published in your to-day's issue, I quite agree with the views suggested therein. I would like to say, however, that instead of a purse being presented to Mr. Jinnah for his heroic services on that memorable day, the 11th December, a Jinnah Memorial Hall, should be erected which would commemorate our veteran leader in the best way possible. The hall would be a Temple of Liberty and would be best utilised when puppet sheriffs like the present one would ignore public opinion and act in a high-handed manner.—Yours, etc.,

LILADHAR P. THAKERSEY.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

JINNAH SCHOLARSHIP.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly extend to me the favour of lending some space in your paper for the following:—

Many letters from many worthy and over-joyed citizens of Bombay have been published in your esteemed paper in which they faithfully express their appreciation of the heroic stand the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, with others, made against the sycophants and title-hunters in the matter of the Willingdon Memorial. Some have placed large sums of money at the disposal of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah and others are suggesting the presentation of a purse to him. I am sure they express not merely their own views, but those of the citizens of Bombay. But, I think, the placing of large sums of money at the disposal of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah and the presentation of a purse to him would only be quite inadequate. The tribute we pay him must be a lasting one and appropriate. I therefore presume that many will agree with me when I suggest that a scholarship or two,—preferably Industrial—should be raised in the name of the Hon. Mr. Jinnah or under such other name as may be decided by a committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of Bombay. This, I submit, will be the proper way of paying a truly popular and more befitting tribute to our leader, a tribute that will be everlasting, a tribute that will also benefit Indians considerably.

I earnestly hope that the leading citizens will take the necessary steps to pay such a lasting tribute to our honoured leader instead of, or in addition to, the already proposed ones.—Yours, etc.,

A. K. R.

Bombay, Dec. 14.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. JINNAH'S FEARLESSNESS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With much pleasure, I support the suggestion of your correspondent "Kab" re. the memorial to the Hon. Mr. Jinnah. He deserves all that the Bombay Citizens can give or do for him for his courageous stand for the people's rights. But, let us not forget his noble partner. I mean, Mrs. Jinnah. Her fearlessness in coming to the Town Hall meeting is, I believe, unique in the history of Bombay. A single brave woman facing an excited crowd, partly made up of the cowardly scum of the Bombay by-ways, was a sight which cannot and should not be forgotten. She manifested the true spirit of suttoeism.

Sir, Mr. Fritchley's idea about wells in famine-stricken parts of India is a good one. Why can we not have a few wells, called "Mrs. Jinnah Wells" in Kaira or elsewhere? I am prepared to subscribe my mite.—Yours, etc.

K. YUSUF.

Bombay,
14th December, 1918

MODEL CITIZENS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged if you will allow me a little space in your valuable journal wherein I wish to express my admiration for the great courage shown by Messrs. Jinnah, Horniman and Jamnadas.

I beg to state that I am neither an Extremist nor a Moderate; nor have I ever moved in any political circles. I am merely a lover of Truth, Honour and Courage; and no greater display of these virtues was ever witnessed by the citizens of Bombay than on the 11th December.

I beg to suggest that in commemoration of the above, a committee be appointed to have a group photograph of Messrs. Jinnah, Jamnadas and Horniman put on sale. The proceeds, after deducting expenses, should be utilised for any public charity the above champions of Truth, Honour and Courage may deem fit.—Yours, etc.,

"VERITAS VINCIT."

Bombay, Dec., 15.

A HOSPITAL FOR MEMORIAL!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An Indian Christian has suggested in the "Times" that the proposed memorial to his Excellency should take the form of a Lunatic Asylum. As an amendment to his suggestion, I propose that the above-mentioned memorial should take a form of a Hospital in order to render free precautionary treatment against heart failure to Indian Christians and sycophants, which I fear is likely to result from the utter disappointment which they experienced on the memorable day of the 11th December, 1918.—Yours, etc.,

"A CITIZEN."

Bombay, Dec. 13.

PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. JINNAH.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I learn from to-day's issue that the Bar is going to entertain the Hon. Mr. Jinnah at a dinner. As Mr. Jinnah, although a member of the Bar, does not exclusively belong to it, his work in connection with the Willingdon Memorial meeting being of a public nature may I suggest through your columns that the public should also entertain him?—Yours, etc.,

W. V. D.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, 16th December, 1918.

LORD WILLINGDON.

To-day Bombay is to witness the departure of the out-going and the arrival of the incoming Governor. The two events may or may not be fraught with importance, but the exchange of one Governor for another is not ordinarily a matter in which the populace take any but an apathetic interest, for the experience of many years has shown that the personality of the Governor of the Presidency affects but little the drab course of their lives. Governors may be narrow in their sympathies and reactionary in their views, or they may be liberal in sentiment and prolific in sympathy of a platonic kind, but whether they are one or the other their influence on the working of the bureaucratic machine is imperceptible. Governors may come and Governors may go but the bureaucracy goes on seemingly for ever, unchangeable, unmoved, tenaciously determined to maintain its grip on the reins of power. Lord Willingdon came to India five and a half years ago, so lamentably ignorant of the charge he was to undertake, that he actually expressed the hope that he might walk worthily in the footsteps of his predecessor, who stood for everything for which Lord Willingdon professes not to stand. So far as words go, he quickly realised and corrected his mistake. But in deeds he has lamentably failed. He has done nothing to liberlise the administration or to inspire it with a more sympathetic spirit in accordance with the sentiments he has so lavishly expressed. He leaves it unchanged and where the hand of reform has lightly touched its fingers, his has not been the hand. On the other side, his record is marked throughout with occasions where his weak indulgence of his officers or his own weak desire to appear strong has led him into grave conflict with public opinion, causing him not only to forfeit the regard of the people but to earn their strong disapproval and resentment. That Lord Willingdon leaves the shores of India to-day discredited in the popular view as an administrator, though he may have been liked as a man, can hardly be denied, we think, by any honest and unprejudiced observer in the face of the popular evidences of disapproval of the proposal to commemorate his services, which culminated on Wednesday last in such a demonstration of disapproval and assertion of the public view as has never before been witnessed in Bombay.

We have recently given publicity in our columns so fully to the case against Lord Willingdon's administration, both in our editorial columns and elsewhere, that we do not feel that we are called upon on this occasion to repeat what has already been said. Suffice it to say that the indictment, as a whole, remains unanswered and that to only some of the charges has a reply been attempted. Side issues in plenty have been exploited. Lord Willingdon's social qualities, his merits as a sportsman, and his numerous expressions of liberal sentiments have been called in aid by his flatterers, when they have been able to spare time from abusing his critics; his very weaknesses,—that deadly weakness of wanting to be all things to all men, which usually results in being nothing to any,—have been invoked to bolster up the plea that it would be ungracious not to commemorate his good qualities. But the deadly indictment remains and neither Lord Willingdon himself or his friends can undo what has been done or pretend that what has not been done has been done. On Tuesday last he rendered his own account of his stewardship. It was a painful exhibition of a vain but mediocre mind endeavouring to call in aid of his own glorification achievements, such as they are, with which in some cases he has had little, and in others, nothing to do. We will make an exception of what are called "Lord Willingdon's war services" to this extent,—that as the head of the Presidency he did what he ought to have done in regard to the organisation of relief and hospital work.. But not more. The extent to which the bulk of the credit for what the wealth and organising capacity of the Presidency have done for the soldiers, is appropriated to the name of Willingdon, is the result of clever advertising. But if we leave Lord Willingdon's non-official activities and come into the official sphere, we have to state that if the Presidency's record in regard to recruitment is not what it might have been, the result is due to Lord Willingdon's condonation of methods which stifled rather than inspired popular enthusiasm and his rigid reliance on official agency and direction instead of inviting and trusting to the cooperation of the real leaders of the people. And if Bombay was left far behind Bengal in the Second War Loan, it has to be asked whether this was surprising in view of Lord Willingdon's condonation of the most reprehensible methods in extracting money from the people in the previous year and his insulting treatment of popular leaders whom he had invited to a "conference."

In his anxiety to swell the barren record of his achievements Lord Willingdon actually drags into the account, as drawn by himself, the fact that 34 civil assistant surgeons and three sub-assistant surgeons were granted temporary commissions in the I. M. S., a matter with which, as far as anyone is aware, he and his Government had as much to do as the Man in the Moon. But everything, great or small, bad or good, is shoved into the account. Even the things that are associated with the blunders and culpable dilatoriness of the administration are not discarded. The food situation was never properly faced until a crisis arose and looting broke out. Then we had a Prices Controller,—who has badly bungled many things,—appointed. But that, in Lord Willingdon's account, is one of his achievements. The cotton speculation scandal was allowed to do an immense amount of harm before it was properly dealt with,—or attempted to be. That is another item to Lord Willingdon's credit in his own account. These and other things, for which his Government have been fiercely and rightly criticised, he assumes to his credit with sublime conceit and effrontery. He is proud of his excise policy. He is proud that the money from the expansion of the drink revenue is to go to education and sanitation. He would have done well to spend the money he had in hand for education before excusing an unholy policy on such grounds. The figures he quotes to justify his revival of the wretched auction system are unconvincing. There are all sorts of circumstances,—not the least of which is the economic distress,—that have to be considered and no one could pretend to pass a final judgment unless he had the figures for a period of years. For agriculture practically nothing has been done but the indulgence of Lord Willingdon's particular hobby,—we do not say it is not a useful hobby,—for the establishment of pedigree herds of cattle. Cooperative credit has indeed expanded, but we do not know whether Lord Willingdon has busied himself in the matter. And not more than ten per cent. of the agricultural population has been touched by the movement. The real problem of agricultural indebtedness remains practically untouched In education, he claims the establishment of one arts college at Dharwar and the affiliation of the Surat college and the new college at Poona, which were the result of voluntary effort. But how little has been done. The facilities for higher education are notoriously still inadequate and numbers of students cannot obtain admission to colleges. Nearly a thousand new primary schools have been opened. But where are the remaining nearly two thousand which should have been opened according to programme? Lord Willingdon's little record of achievements in education is but an indication to the failure of his Government to do so much that they ought to have and were under obligation to do. The one important step is Mr. Patel's Bill, which is Mr. Patel's and not anyone else's. And so with local self-government. Lord Willingdon has done hardly anything to relax the official grip on local bodies and transfer the real control to the representatives of the people, in whose hands it ought to lie. The most damning thing is that Lord Willingdon's achievements in 1918 fall far short of what Lord Ripon thought practicable in 1883. That is the record of a liberal administrator who now pleads the pre-occupations of war as an excuse for not having proceeded with his promised comprehensive reform! The plea in the face of the time that has been devoted to less important matters and social relaxations and what has been done in other countries is an impertinence. That is the end of Lord Willingdon's account of himself, for we have not the patience to deal with the Secretariat compilation of figures and facts which are a mere record of the normal progress of the administration. We can only express our amazement that Lord Willingdon should have failed since he took upon himself to refer to "ill-informed" attacks, to reply to the grave and damning charges made against him as an administrator and satisfied himself with this perfunctory statement prepared for him in the Secretariat. He can hardly be surprised if he leaves the shores of India to-day without repining on the part of those who have not had the opportunity of sharing in the hospitality of Government House or the bestowal of titles and medals.

We have only a few words to say regarding Sir George Lloyd who will to-day take over charge as Head of the Administration. He will be welcomed with the good feeling and hospitality which India extends to all who come to her shores with good intent. But if he wishes to earn the confidence and gratitude of those whose affairs he is to administer, he must break through the official barriers which now stand between the Governor and the people and pierce the miasma of sycophancy and flattery which hovers round Government House. He must get at the minds and the hearts of the people. He must trust them and they will trust him. He must show that liberal sentiments mean liberal deeds and that the right of the people to have their affairs decided as they want them, and not as wooden officialism thinks best, is a reality in practice and not a mere sham of words. He must carry out reforms as well as prate about them. And he must recognise that his first and last duty is to the people of the soil, who are the equal subjects of the King-Emperor whom he represents, and not to the officers of Government who are but the instruments of his and their will.

PUBLIC LIFE OF BOMBAY.

It has been proved beyond doubt from independent evidence from the side of the requisitionists themselves that the Town Hall Meeting was an utter failure. None had more intimate opportunities than our morning contemporary to know that the Town Hall Meeting was a big fiasco, yet an unscrupulous attempt was made by the paper, that plumes itself on its staid sobriety, to palm it off on its readers as a victory for the requisitionists. But in its heart of hearts, it must have been thoroughly convinced that none is gullible enough to swallow the lie that, the meeting was a success. So it has tried to fortify its position in another quarter and it wants to lecture to Bombay on its public life. To it the question is now not one of the Willingdon Memorial. It is frank enough to admit that people may differ from one another on that point. We are glad to see that our contemporary has not lost its sense altogether and that it further admits that when a meeting of the citizens of Bombay is held, it is within the unquestioned right of any citizen who differs from the object to be present, to speak and to record his vote. A Daniel come to judgment! We assure our contemporary that nothing more was desired by the anti-requisitionists. And we ask it to answer fairly and honestly whether a fair access was allowed to the public of Bombay to be present at the meeting, to speak and record its vote. If it could satisfy the public of Bombay on these points, it would do a great service to the cause it has so enthusiastically espoused. Does it need to be told all the shameful and disgraceful tactics adopted by the promoters of the meeting, with the aid of the obliging Police, to pack the meeting with their own supporters who were mostly *biryaniwallas*? Is it not aware of the conduct of the stewards within and the Police outside the meeting? Does it not know that while hirelings were fed at the Town Hall and their seats kept reserved for them, the anti-requisitionist was warned that if he left his seat even for urgent necessities, he lost it for ever? Does it require to be reminded that while the doors of the Town Hall were kept obligingly open for the requisitionists at all times, even after the doors were officially closed, the anti-requisitionists were denied access almost from the beginning? Were the Police there to maintain order or to obey the behests of the organisers of the meeting? Is it not a fact that Suleman Cassum Mitha and others chose men who were to attend the meeting? Does our contemporary know that, while High Court Pleaders, Barristers, Doctors and Merchant Princes, men in every way worthy of occupying seats on the platform, were denied entrance, roughs were freely admitted? The "Times of India" can no longer pretend to be ignorant of the character of the meeting. With all its knowledge how the meeting was recruited, managed and conducted, if it still presumes to say that the meeting was open to the citizens of Bombay and that any one was welcome to attend and vote at it we must say it has lost all sense of decency and fairness. The trouble was that the public of Bombay was not allowed proper access to the so-called public meeting and that the Police, the guardians of peace, order and good government, the three things that are for ever on the lips of the bureaucracy, placed themselves under the orders of the organisers of the meeting. It is not a question of Mr. Vincent's personal feelings. Because he was a requisitionist, he had no right to lend Police aid to the organisers of the meeting in the way he did and practically shut out from it the public of Bombay. He was there as a public servant to hold the scales even between the requisitionists and the anti-requisitionists. As a police officer, he egregiously failed in his duties and we hope due notice will be taken of all these things in the proper quarters. Mr. Vincent's duty was not to charge the people with mounted police and chase them away with police lathies but to allow them free access to the Town Hall.

But to-day we are not sitting in judgment on Mr. Vincent. That may come. We want to show that the public as such was shut out and it is the height of presumption to tell us that the public, as such, was free to attend, speak and vote at the meeting, in face of all the disgraceful tactics of the organisers. We do not think that this point needs any further elaboration. To accuse the anti-requisitionists, who behaved under great provocation cooly and calmly, who suffered insults and bore wanton assaults bravely and quietly, as a party of violence, is shameful. Our contemporary must know that the credit of preserving the peace of the city does not belong to the Police or the organisers of the meeting or the hired hooligans of the party of requisitionists but to the anti-requisitionists, who bore everything and specifically discouraged any retaliation. Our contemporary now remembers Mehta, Ranade and Gokhale, having done its best to hound them, while living. Who does not know what the attitude of the "Times of India" was towards Sir P. M. Mehta? Who was in the forefront of the caucus movement? When Ranade was under an unjust cloud and was being transferred from place to place, how did our contemporary behave towards him? Will it tell us how far and how much it supported Mr. Gokhale? Nobody is likely to be misled by the present tactics of the "Times of India" and its attempt to pose as a successor of the school of Ranade, Mehta and Gokhale. Will it tell us how often it has stood by the people and opposed pro-consuls even of the type of Lords Sydenham and Curzon? Has it not been a thorough and consistent supporter of every Governor of Bombay, even Lords Harris and Sandhurst? People know the whole story and will treat the "Times of India" as it deserves. It has been a consistent supporter of the bureaucracy throughout and it cannot use the honoured names of Mehta, Ranade and Gokhale to further its own ends.

Who are the Bolshevists? Who can be called the party of violence? Who allied themselves with Suleman Cassum Mitha? Who actually used violence? Not the "mugwumps" of Shantaram's Chawl, a place our contemporary would do well to visit for the benefit of its soul, but gentlemen with prefixes and suffixes to their names and who roll in motor-cars. Our contemporary may be an ardent supporter of Lord Willingdon, but does it presume to say, even after all the facts have been laid before the public, that the anti-requisitionists constituted the party of violence? But for the forbearance of the anti-requisitionists, the steps of the Town Hall might have been drenched in innocent blood. The requisitionists did not spare themselves; they did their best to provoke and create disorder. Who made the wanton and cowardly assault on Mr. Jinnah? Instead of reading a pious lecture to the public of Bombay, let our contemporary, if it has any influence, use it to place its own party in proper order. The public life of Bombay is all right. It has been purified. If it was previously prostituted and degraded, that was done by the requisitionists who resorted to dishonest means to keep out the public from the Town Hall meeting and invited the dark forces of disorder to represent 'Bombay Citizens," who misrepresented facts and tried to convert failure into victory and who persistently flouted public opinion and insulted its leaders. But the public voice is not dead in Bombay. All the Cassum Mithas in the world cannot keep it down. The *biryaniwallas* and the *motorcariwallas* together cannot stamp out the voice of the people All the interested accusations of a partisan press which has forgotten its high calling will not mislead the public. The public voice has asserted itself in spite of all the Bolshevist attempts to stifle it. Our contemporary has done its best to paint black white but it has failed in its endeavours. And the purity of public life in this city is in safer and cleaner hands.

HIS OLD LOVE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please insert the following few lines in your esteemed journal which I now consider to be the only paper worthy of attention so far as the interest of the public is concerned.

I have been reading the "Times of India" for the last ten years. In fact I loved it and held it in very great respect for all that period. The report of the occurrences of the Willingdon Memorial Meeting held in the Town Hall on the 11th instant have washed away all my regard for that paper. The "Times" could have very well advocated the cause of the Willingdonites; but it should have at the same time narrated the true account of what happened inside the Town Hall and outside in the Garden. It is not dignified for any leading paper to suppress what actually happened and say what did not occur.

From the 16th instant I will be the reader of the 'Bombay Chronicle" instead of the "Times of India" and I would urge every individual to read the "Chronicle" if they wish to know what actually happens in India particularly the Bombay Presidency.—Yours, etc.,

H.

Mazagaon, 15th December, 1918.

ECONOMIC PROSPECTS.

LORD INCHCAPE'S OPTIMISM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. midnight Dec. 15.

An optimistic view of the prospects of the next decade is taken by Lord Inchcape speaking at the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

Dealing with the question of employment Lord Inchcape after emphasising that there were vast opportunities in the Dominions said that the coming decade would be one of immense production. The damage of the last four years would be repaired, the permanent scheme of trade and communications improved and the normal operations which had been suspended by the war resumed. It would be a decade in which we were more likely to see three jobs for one man than three men for one job (cheers.)

SHERIF FEISUL IN AUDIENCE WITH HIS MAJESTY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Dec. 12.
Recd. midnight Dec. 13.

Sherif Feisul accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp General Nury, Lieut.-Colonel Lawrence and a representative of the Foreign Office was received by the King at Buckingham Palace to-day. The King and the Sherif cordially conversed, Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence interpreting. His Majesty conferred the chain of the Victorian Order on Sheriff Feisul who is going to Scotland for a week and who will visit the Grand Fleet.

INTERNATIONAL FAIR AT LYONS

TO BE HELD IN MARCH 1919.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, Dec. 14.
Recd. Midnight, Dec. 15.

An international fair at Lyons will take place in March 1919 by which time it is calculated peace will have been declared. The Deputy-Mayor of Lyons said the fair would probably be closed for ever to German exhibits. British manufacturers will be admitted next year free of duty.

THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

SUBJECTS WHICH INTEREST ELECTORS.

LABOUR'S BIG EFFORTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 15.

The election campaign grows generally keener with the near approach of the election day. The subjects which most interest the electors are:—Who is going to pay for the war? Will conscription be abolished? Will the Kaiser and the Crown Prince be tried for their crimes? Will the perpetrators of tortures on the prisoners be brought to subject?

There is a deep feeling that Germany should be made to pay to her utmost capacity the costs of the war while the feeling is if possible stronger on the point of bringing the German war criminals to trial and ousting enemy aliens from Britain.

Of the non-Coalitionist parties Labour is making the biggest effort and is probably the most enthusiastically supported. It possesses no daily newspaper but is making effective use of the substantial space placed at its disposal by the "Daily News," the "Daily Mail," the "Evening News" and the "Star." It alleges to-day that the Coalitionist assurance that conscription shall cease is hypocritical. It also maintains that private capitalism has broken down under the strain of war and cites a recent statement by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons that stake control of railways has saved the country many millions as an argument in favour of national ownership and control of industry.

It can scarcely be said that the election has up to the present aroused much excitement or bitterness. Indeed there is a good deal of apathy. A feature of the election meetings in London constituencies has been the smallness of attendances. As regards the result of the election, experts continue to predict a substantial Coalitionist majority.

POLLING BEGUN.

INDIAN BARRISTER AMONG CANDIDATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 15.

Polling opened in London at seven in the morning. The weather was mild and muggy and rain fell later. Polling during the early hours was very quiet, but in many places women were noticeably prominent in exercising the new privilege without delay.

Mr. Montagu is opposed by the Labourite Mr. Stubbs, at Cambridge, Mr. Cotton by the Coalition Unionist, Colonel Archer-Shee at Finsbury, Mr. C. H. Roberts by the Coalition Unionist, Mr. Davies and the Labourite Mr. Taylor at Lincoln, Sir J. D. Rees, Coalition Unionist, by the Labourite Mr. Proctor and the Independent Mr. Brookes at East Nottingham, Miss Alison Garland, Liberal, by the Coalition Unionist, Major H. R. Cayzer and the Labourite Mr. Lacey at South Portsmouth, and Mr. T. J. Bennett, Coalition Unionist, by the Labourite Mr. Skinner at Seven Oaks.

The Hindu barrister, Dr. Tarachand, Independent, is contesting Mansfield. Mr. H. A. Fisher, Coalition Liberal, and Sir Martin Conway, Unionist, are among the four candidates for the two seats of the combined English Universities.

WILSON'S ARRIVAL IN PARIS.

KING'S INVITATION TO VISIT LONDON ACCEPTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 15.

President Wilson arrived in Paris this morning. Guns thundered a welcome. Military bands played national airs. President Poincare was the first to receive President Wilson, who when he appeared outside the Bois-de-Bologne station with Madame Poincare on his arm was the recipient of a great ovation from a vast crowd.

President Wilson has accepted the King's invitation to visit London.

M. POINCARE ENTERTAINS MR. WILSON.

EULOGY OF THE CRUSADER-LIKE ENTHUSIASM OF AMERICANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 15.

A message from Paris states that President Wilson was later entertained to a luncheon at Elysee by President Poincare who made a speech of welcome, in the course of which, after eulogizing his guest and the crusaderlike enthusiasm of the Americans, he referred to the devastations promising to communicate the German General Staffs cynical instructions in this connection.

"Should these misdeeds go unpunished", said President Poincare, "France's sacrifices will have been in vain. We have now to build up together a peace preventing reconstitution, or an organisation for conquest or oppression—a peace which will make amends for the miseries and sorrows of yesterday and which will be a guarantee against the dangers of to-morrow. While whatever safeguards are established it is impossible, alas! to assert that mankind will for ever be spared from the horrors of war. This peace must include, all conditions of justice and all possibilities of duration which it is possible to incorporate. France is ready with the fullest confidence to work with you to this end."

ARMISTICE EXTENDED.

UNTIL JANUARY 17TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 15.

PARIS.—The "Echo de Paris" says the Armistice Commission at Treves is not dissolving, but will continue to regulate Franco-German relations until the preliminary peace conditions are signed, after which the Commission for the administration of occupied territories will be appointed, to which German representatives will be accredited.

LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 15.

A telegram from Treves says the armistice has been extended until five in the morning of January 17th and may be renewed after that until the conclusion of preliminary peace, subject to the consent of the Entente.

ARMISTICE PROLONGATION STIPULATIONS.

ERZBERGER'S PROTEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 15.

A message from Treves states that the armistice prolongation stipulates that 2½ million tons of shipping lying in the German ports must be placed under the control of the Allies to supply Germany with foodstuffs, ships to remain German property.

The British have demanded the surrender of the battleship Baden instead of the uncompleted cruiser Mackensen. Erzberger has protested but the demand has not been withdrawn.

Erzberger's demand regarding the prisoners in East Africa will be examined by Marshal Foch and a reply given in a few days. The Allied command reserves the right if advisable in order to obtain fresh guarantees to occupy the neutral zone on the right bank of the Rhine north of Cologne bridgehead and up to the Dutch frontier.

SEPARATE AGREEMENT WITH BAVARIA.

CONFERENCE WITH ENTENTE REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 15.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Munich says the Premier Eisener had a lengthy official conference with the Entente representatives on the 10th, at which the question of arriving at separate agreement with Bavaria was discussed.

INDIAN DELEGATES TO PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 10.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 15.

The Maharaja of Bikanir, Sir S. P. Sinha, Mr. A. Hamilton Grant and Sir E. and Lady Maclagan are expected in England on the 13th.

SCANDINAVIAN REPRESENTATION AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 15.

CHRISTIANIA.—Government has proposed to the Danish and Swedish Governments that steps be taken to secure Scandinavian representation at the Peace Conference, especially as regards the League of Nations and compensation for maritime war losses.

PREPARATIONS TO SUMMON REICHSTAG

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 15

A telegram from Berlin says the President of the Reichstag is preparing to summon the Reichstag.

INDICTMENT OF EX-KAISER.

FRENCH MOTHERS' CHARGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 15.

PARIS.—A number of mothers of Lille have jointly initiated legal proceedings against the ex-Kaiser on the ground that it was under his orders that the German army leaders in April 1916 forcibly carried off their daughters, who were minors, and subjected them to odious treatment, mixing them with prostitutes and distributing them among the German soldiery.

INTERNED BRITISH MERCHANTMEN.

GERMAN ARRANGEMENTS TO RETURN THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 15.

A telegram from Hamburg says all interned British merchantmen in German ports will be assembled at Kiel, where they will be manned by German crews and proceed to British ports.

PARTY TO MR. JINNAH

ATTORNEYS' AND PLEADERS' TRIBUTE.

THE PURGING OF PUBLIC LIFE IN BOMBAY

The Hon Mr. M. A. Jinnah was entertained at a garden party given by atterneys and pleaders of Bombay at Chima Baug on Sunday evening. There was a large gathering. After some patriotic songs had been sung and music performed Mr. B. D. Lam, Attorney, speaking on behalf of the hosts addressed the gathering. He said there were not only Mahomedans and Hindus, but there were Parsis there and many more outside who held in high admiration the part played by Mr. Jinnah, and were grateful to him for all that he had done. He would not give them a history of that event, for that history was writ large in the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle," and that was the only true history of what had happened in Bombay recently. There were certain moral conclusions to be drawn, however, from the recent events. The first, was that the Sheriff was a high functionary and he had to serve the people of Bombay and not one party as he had done recently and no Sheriff of Bombay would henceforward dare to convene a meeting against the wishes of the majority of the people in the city. The second was that the true and real leaders of the nation were not those who were knights, Baronets, Khan Bahadurs or Khan Sahebs but the real leaders were the misters and the missuses (laughter) for they did not want to forget the part played by Mrs. Jinnah on that day (applause). The names of Sir P. M. Mehta and Gokhale had been invoked by their opponents. He recalled how in 1900-1901, the members of the Legislative Council walked out of the Council Hall following the lead of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta on account of the Government attitude in regard to the Land Revenue Act. They had met there to convey to Mr. Jinnah their great appreciation for all that he had done not only for the city of Bombay but for the whole of India (cheers.) Their distinguished guest was a man of a few words, but of great deeds and that was another great thing. When he once decided that a matter must be done he would be absolutely fearless in his attitude. He was a leader who deserved to be followed by the people. They wished him a long life and associated the name of Mrs. Jinnah in that wish (loud applause.)

Mr. S. R. Bakhle speaking for the High Court pleaders, said they had followed the career of Mr. Jinnah with great admiration and the nation was thankful to him for all the services he had rendered to the country (cheers.)

WHAT INDIANS HAD SHOWN.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai on behalf of the Police Court Bar said he had the greatest pleasure in congratulating Mr. Jinnah on the service he had done to India. The requisitionists had thought that their leaders would now be able to attend the meeting in time, and they thought that Mr. Jinnah would not undergo the necessary sacrifice. The sacrifices that Mr. Jinnah had made he could not adequately express in words. He had gone to the Town Hall at 7 a.m., and stayed there till about 6 p.m. Their opponents perhaps thought that he would not be able to stand the strain; such a strain could only be borne by persons of his character. Their leaders had shown one thing—they had rufuted the charge that the Indians had no character. They had, however, such a character that they would certainly attain their aims and ideals in a very short time (applause). With those words he wished Mr. and Mrs. Jinnah a prosperous and long life (loud applause.)

A WORTHY LEADER.

Mr. D. J. Surti on behalf of the Small Causes Court Bar, wondered why he had been chosen to speak on that occasion because he had always made a mystery of his political views as that was the one thing that paid in those days (laughter.) He had known Mr. Jinnah since the days when he was practising in. Small Causes Court and had his chambers in the Kalbadevi Road. Mr. Jinnah, however, found that the Small Causes Court was not a large enough sphere for his abilities. He regretted the previous speaker did not remember the time when Mr. Jinnah was raised to the majesterial bench, and he was then thought to be not a successful magistrate (laughter.) In those days the magistrates had to kow-tow to the Police in the Court. It was the fashion immediately a case was called for the Police officer in charge to go to the Magistrate and then tell him in his ear that the accused was a bad man or some such thing. That did not go down with Mr. Jinnah. Immediately that was done in the case of Mr. Jinnah he at once gave an order that no policeman was to address him except from his proper place. (cheers.) From that day Mr. Jinnah became very unpopular with the police. (laughter). Another reason for his unpopularity was that in those days there were certain vested interests where the concerned, but Mr. Jinnah refused to give them any special concession with the result that in the columns of the "Times of India" there was an anonymous campaign started against him. There was no "Bombay Chronicle" in those days. (Laughter.) The speaker then wrote a letter to the Press under his own name and told the truth about the matter and after some correspondence the writer of the anoymous letter had to come into the open and the name of that worthy gentleman was Bapu Narayan Athavle. (Loud laughter.) The public work done by Mr. Jinnah had culminated in that of December 11. (Cheers.) It was the fashion in these days to hold up the example of Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mahadev Govind Ranade and others. Mr. Jinnah was, however, a worthy successor of those great leaders. (Hear, hear.) But fifteen, ten or eleven years ago that same paper, the "Times of India," had spoken of those leaders with a great deal of vituperation, and the speaker had no doubt that when some one arose to out-Jinnah Jinnah; Mr. Jinnah would be held up as a model for him to follow. (Loud laughter and applause.) The people of Bombay had not forgotten Harrison's Caucus of 1901 and the part played by the "Times of India." Mr. Jinnah was fearless when he had to do his duty. He would make a passing reference to all those who had followed the lead of Mr. Jinnah on December 11. He could not allow that opportunity to pass without giving his humble tribute of respect and esteem to both Mr. Horniman and Mr. Jamnadas. (Loud cheers.) The greatest work that Sir Pherozeshah Mehta had done was the founding of the "Bombay Chronicle." (Applause) and the next greatest thing was the selection of the first editor. (Applause.) Whoever got himself paid for his trouble either as a lawyer, or as a journalist, or as a doctor, or in any other capacity was a "paid hireling." (Loughter.) But paid "hirelings" did not go always home, after the day's work was over, to pass sleepless nights in succuring needy and the poor in their trouble and working in the public cause. (Cheers. There were some men who were bartering the cause and liberty of their country, and they were worse than "hirelings." If Mr. Horniman was a "hireling" the speaker wished that Indin had had many more such "hirelings." He shuddered to think of the time when they had no "Bombay Chronicle." All honour was due to the "Chronicle (Applause.) He then complimented Mr Jamnadas for his patriotic work and regretted that he did not know him personally. He had, however, heard of him, and he would only request them not to judge the sincerity and depth of his feeling by the brevity of his reference to Mr. Jamnadas. (Cheers.)

"KOW-TOWING INDIANS."

Mr. K. K. Suntoke said he had no dout that the members of the bar appreciated the services that had been rendered by Messrs Jinnah Horniman and Jamnadas to the public cause. The public life of Bombay was being perverted to very low deals and people passed as public men in whom the public had no confidence and faith. (Cheers.) For them they had not and would not in the future entertain any respect whatever. (Applause.) That was the canker of their public life in India, and that discredited the name of their mother country—India. (Loud applause.) They all knew what the public thought of this type of people. They were glad, however, that on the 11th December. Mr. Jinnah and others had put their feet down on those things and nobody would in future repeat such tactics. Their public life would be purgod of the bad things and the public life would be safer and noble. (Applause.) People who had no share of education, nothing by way of intelligence, whose sole aim was their self-aggrandisement at the cost of the country had passed as their public men. They had no public men who had any moral courage to stand in the face of the authorities, but that was done on December 11. That event was also extremely satisfactory from the official point of view. (Laughter.) It was the kow-towing of such Indians as he had spoken of which spoiled the British officials and made them forget the noble and independent traditions of England. The public must tell them that they did not appreciate those things and must set their face emphatically against them. Great honour was also due to the citizens of Bombay who came to the meeting on December 11, but who could not get inside the Hall, and whose names they did not know. (Loud applause.) All those things showed that the public life of Bombay was purged of many bad things and had become nobler and safer for the people. (Applause.)

MR. JINNAH'S REPLY.

The Hon. M. A. Jinnah in replying said that he was deeply touched by the honour that had been conferred upon him and for the many kind words that had been said about his wife and him. He had no words to express his thanks suitably. He thanked them fo all that they had said regarding his wife. He thought he would always have her at his right hand to help him in all his work (cheers) and support him in every public cause (cheers). With regard to the Parsi community after such shining examples as Dadabhai Naoroji, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and others the public had no doubt that as a community they appreciated the real issues. Although there might be a small section outside who might be prejudiced, he knew that the community as a whole would stand by the real issue and not be influenced by private motives (cheers). He assured them that he welcomed the Parsis that were there that day and thanked their spokesman. He had always the greatest feelings of admiration for the Parsi, and nothing would deter him from continuing that feeling (applause) towards that community. The public of Bombay had backed him up very nobly, and he had only done what little he could do. He wanted to tell them that he could never have succeeded if he had not by his side his gallant and self-sacrificing friends like Messrs. Horniman, Jamnadas, Umar Sobani and others, who stood by him. He would not have been able to do his duty if those ladies that were present at the function had not stood behind him and did everything

(Continued on page 8.)

BRITISH RULE IN GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

FEELINGS OF THE INHABITANTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 15.

A White Book is published by the Colonial Office containing statements (previously read by the Minister Long in his speech at Oxford) by the Native Chiefs of the Cameroons, also Samoa, Togoland, German South-West Africa and German East Africa. The book shows that everywhere the natives hope to remain under the British rule and express joy at such a prospect.

In a few cases, the chiefs said that they were afraid to say anything lest after all, their land might be restored to the Germans who had threatened them with what they would do when the war was over but this fear failed to prevent a practically unanimous appeal for the retention of the British flag.

The contrast in the feelings of the natives towards the British and the Germans is eloquently shown by the fact that the British officials are able to go unescorted through the regions, which the Germans owing to their cruelty are unable to enter unless supported by an armed force. Atrocious horrors of the German rule in South-West Africa are already too well known to require repetition but the same system of tyranny is found in other German colonies in more or less the same degree. Thus, in German East Africa in every district the first reason given by the natives for their preference for the British rule is that they are no longer at the mercy of the German police from whom they suffered extortion and maltreatment without any possibility of obtaining redress. Witnesses were frequently tortured and prisoners so brutally ill-used that they died but even in these cases no enquiry was made by the German authorities. The burden cunning through all the statements of the natives in the Togoland and the Cameroons is flogging especially in connection with the forced labour on the plantations.

MR. WALTER LONG AT OXFORD.

WHY GERMAN COLONIES SHOULD BE RETAINED BY BRITISH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Dec. 15.

In the course of a speech at Oxford Mr. Walter Long giving his reasons why the ex-German colonies should be retained by the British Empire recalled the German atrocities upon the natives, especially the disappearance of eighty per cent. of the herros of South-West Africa under the German rule, and read a statement from the five chiefs of the Cameroons to the effect that after their experience of the German occupation and after two years of British occupation they wished to remain for ever under the British flag and begged assurance that the Germans would never be allowed to return to carry out the horrible threats of vengeance they had made when the British drove them out.

RUSSIAN FUNDS IN BERLIN BANK.

MOSCOW'S DEMAND FOR RESTORATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 15.

BERNE.—A wireless message from Moscow demands that Berlin restore thirty-two million marks deposited by the Soviet Government in the Berlin bank.

DISPOSAL OF ARMY HORSES

QUARTER OF A MILLION IN HAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. 1 p.m., Dec. 15.

The problem of the disposal of army horses was referred to in a speech by Sir William Birkbeck, Director of Remounts. He said there were a quarter of a million horses with the British armies abroad. British had been denuded of seventeen per cent of its working horses for the armies, while 700,000 had been purchased in America.

Regarding their disposal, Sir William Birkbeck stated that Belgium was being supplied with fifty thousand to assist reconstruction, while a large number would be wanted in France for similar work. It was intended to sell 25,000 in England by the end of January. The speaker remarked that wastage of horses in the army had been less than that experienced by commercial firms before the war.

DEMOBILISATION IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 15.

PARIS.—In the Chamber, the Under-Secretary M. Deschamps announced that demobilisation of reservists would begin on December 25th. Altogether 1,200,000 would be demobilised. He pointed out that there had been no demobilisation in Germany.

FIFTY PER CENT. INCREASE AWARDED TO LANCASHIRE WEAVERS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 13.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Dec. 15.

The Court of Arbitration awarded the Lancashire weavers a fifty per cent. increase on the standard piece price lists.

BRITISH TRADE IN NEAR EAST.

NEW LIMITED COMPANY FORMED.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES CONTEMPLATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. Midnight, Dec. 15.

According to the "Times" a new British Company namely, Levant Company Limited, with a nominal capital of a million sterling, two hundred thousand of which will be paid up is being launched for the extension of British trade in the Near East. Sir Maurice de Bunsen will be the Chairman. English businessmen with long experience in the Near Eastern trade will be associated with the Company which starts with the acquisition of the leading Constantinople and Salonica firm, Messrs. J. W. Whittall, and which has also entered into close working arrangement with the National Bank of Turkey.

It is understood that the formation of subsidiary Levant Companies in Greece, Egypt, Sudan, Mesopotamia, Serbia, Rumania and Bulgaria is contemplated.

PREPARATION TO RECEIVE MR. WILSON AT BREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 14.
Recd. Midnight, Dec. 15.

The Havas agency states: Brest, the temporarily Americanised war port, is to-day bustling with activity in anticipation of the arrival at two o'clock in the afternoon of President Wilson. The municipality of Brest has erected a triumphant arch.

President Wilson will proceed to Paris by special train.

Although the President's stay will extend to several weeks it has been agreed that his official visit will last only 48 hours from to-morrow until Monday. After Monday President Wilson will be relieved from the obligations of State etiquette.

RESTORATION OF CHINESE ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS

INCLUSION IN PEACE TERMS SUGGESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec 12.
Recd. Midnight, Dec. 15.

At a meeting of the Central Asian Society Colonel Pemberton endorsed the suggestion of Colonel C. C. Yate that the peace terms should include the restoration to China of the famous astronomical instruments taken from Peking to Berlin in 1900. General Sir Edmund Barrow presiding who was Chief of the Staff during the Boxer expedition said, that Anglo-American commanders very strongly protested against the distribution of these instruments. There were heated discussions and two or three powers, notably Germany, disagreed with the Anglo-American proposal to leave the instruments in Peking. He entirely agreed that the Germans should be compelled to restore those beautiful evidences of antiquity and range of Chinese civilisation to their proper place on the walls of Peking.

AMERICAN OFFICERS AND MEN IN FRANCE.

PROVISION OF AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL FACILITIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Dec. 14.
Recd. Midnight, Dec. 15.

The Commissioner-General for Franco-American affairs has sent the U. S. Secretary for war a cablegram suggesting a scheme whereby American Officers and men during their sojourn in France may have at their disposal French Agricultural and Commercial facilities. According to the scheme lectures will be given in various colleges and in camps.

REICHSTAG SUMMONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. midnight Dec. 15.

A message from Berlin states that the President of the Reichstag has informed the Deputies that he has summoned the Reichstag to meet but reserves the right to fix the time and the place.

CEREMONIAL ENTRY OF TROOPS INTO BERLIN.

"A SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL MOVE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 11.
Recd. midnight Dec. 15.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from Berlin states that it was in response to the desire of the soldiers that the Government agreed to a ceremonial entry of the troops into Berlin. Units from all German States were included. A special department had been established to arrange for this. This appears to have been a significant political move to rekindle German patriotism and reaffirm the solidarity of the Empire as a whole and possibly to overcome the extremists.

TH PLOT AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

(Continued from Page 5.)

another method far more attractive. Are these methods not scandalous?—Yours, etc.,
HUSEIN A. FAZALBHOY.
Bombay, Dec. 11.

QUESTIONABLE COMPANIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As the letter appearing over my signature in last Thursday's issue of your paper has evidently surprised a good many of my friends and as I have been subjected in consequence to various taunts and jibes from quarters where I expected greater consideration and better sense. I crave the hospitality of your columns for stating a little more in detail the reason why I took the recent step.

I was one of the signotories to the requisition to the Sheriff to call the original meeting. On the morning of the 11th instant on my way to the Fort I went to the Town Hall at about 11-30. I was surprised to find that on the footpath between the Mint Gate and the Town Hall steps Pathans and other Mahomedans of the most dubious aspect and armed with lathies were squatting. The steps of the Town Hall were barricaded and on them again were various groups of Mahomedans, Borahs and Navganis, evidently dumped there on purpose. All around were crowds of persons in a state of subdued excitement. I saw that the Police had formed cordons all round and people were constantly being hustled to and fro. Mounted policemen with huge lathics were moving about pushing back the crowds and even patrolling on the footpaths under the Circle colonasses. A little before I arrived a Parsee had his head broken in an altercation with the Police and on the slightest pretext people were pushed and shoved and at times marched off in custody. People following their ordinary avocation were prevented from proceeding where they wanted and even so far away as the Hornby Road end of Church Gate Street people were arbitrarily prevented from entering and roughly told to get in by some other way. Can any decent man tolerate such going on? When without any previous notice roads are closed by the Police, people prtvented from following their ordinary avocations and even brutally assaulted are we after all so very far away from Zabern? The spirit was unmistakeably there and even the consummation was not far off. In fact, it was fulfilled in the case of the Parsee abovementioned and another man who had his head broken later in the day.

When I came on the scene again in the afternoon things were if anything in a worse condition. The crowds outside were immense. The police cordons were stricter than in the morning and the Police, especially the mounted section, were more violent in their methods than ever. I may mention one phenomenon which struck me very forcibly. In whatever section Mr. Vincent or Superintendent Cauty happened to be there the subordinate Police were on their best behaviour. As soon as these two officers' backs were turned the subordinates were at their bullying and harassing tactics again.

Coming to the Town Hall itself the sight was enough to disgust any sensible person. Mussalmans and Boris, the very riff-raff of the town were allowed free access to the steps and into the hall while decent people those who had signed the requisition and even an ex-Police Magistrate were firmly and peremptorily and unfairness. And what was severely exercised at these instances of gross partiality and unfair next and what was the result? *Every* Englishman who approached the Town Hall was hissed at and hooted. Members of the Executive Council, High Court Judges and other high officers of Government were subjected to the same indignities. Was that a price worth paying for the dubious consolation of seeing a meeting through in the teeth of public opposition? Do such tactia conduce to that amity between different races and sections of the public which people are exhorted to foster and promote?

And what about the arrangements inside the Hall? Here again was a solid phalanx of Mahomedan and Bori roughs palpable hirelings, who could have hardly understood what they were there for except to break people's heads at a given signal and who come for their wage of 2 or 3 rupees and unlimited pilao and lemonade. What time the *antis* were practically starving. Are these the people the promoters considered fit to invite to pay a tribute to their Excellencies I ask my old friend the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna would he care to be seen with any one of these gentry in any public place? Would he care to exchange greetings with them? Going further, would he care to introduce them to their Excellencies by the remotest chance? The answer is plain! he dare not under pain of prompt and permanent ostracism. If this is so, is it fair to seek their aid in order to stifle opposition, to pamper them allow them free ingress and egress and on the other hand show not the slightest courtesy or consideration to your opponents but on the contrary treat them with studied insolence and callous disregard of their ordinary wants and necessities? These are methods which must evoke the loathing and disgust of very right thinking man and no terms are too strong to condemn them.

I shall pass over the actual proceedings and come to the time when Mr. Vincent took possession of the Hall. What happens then? In the ensuing confusion eight stewards—I am ashamed to record that they were all Parsees—see and seize the opportunity of satisfying an old grudge against Mr. Jinnah in a matter utterly unconnected with the meeting. They all rush at him in a body and assault him. It is a wonder the injury inflicted was not serious though this can easily be explained by the fact that one of the assailants was a tailor and assuming, as we must, his companions to be of the same kidney, their combined strength fell short by 1/9 of that of one ordinary man. But joking apart, was it not the business of the organisers to see to it that these worthies took no such mean advantage of their position? They could not have been ignorant of their sentiments and if report speaks true one very prominent promoter regretted afterwards that Mr. Jinnah had escaped so cheap. Towards the very end when only about a dozen Bhattiyas were left in the Hall a company of Eurasians, who had evidently been drafted into the hall for a local Donnybrook made a murderous assault on them and belaboured them unmercifully. Are the organisers proud of these episodes? If these methods had been employed by the other side I shudder to think what language the organisers would have used in condemning them. Looking to the methods employed on the one side and the other can there be the slightest doubt that the victory both moral and material was on the side of the *antis*? Whatever may be said of some of their ways (and I am by no means a wholehearted supporter of the Home Rule League in all the various details of their programme) one cannot gainsay the fact that in this instance the League fought the fight for a cleaner, a saner, a healthier public life than has of late been manifested by those sycophants and time-servers who have tickled the official palate with smooth and slimy pourings with the sole and sordid object of furthering their own material interests. The leaders of the League kept a stout heart and braved great and imminent dangers in attending the last meeting and I am perfectly certain there is not a single sportsman on the requisitionist side who does not secretly harbour a feeling of admiration for their pluck and endurance.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. TALYARKHAN.

TOWN HALL FIASCO.

LEADERS WHO HAVE LOST TOUCH WITH MASSES.

"The Gujerati," the local weekly journal, whose English columns are edited by one of the ultra-Moderate leaders of Bombay, writes in its issue of the 15th instant as follows:—

No historian worth the name will undertake the task of writing a history of the times in which he is living, because men are swayed by their interests, passions and prejudices, and it is not possible to take a detached view of contemporary events and incidents and perceive them in their true historical perspective. However, there are certain events and incidents of which the best judges are the persons who have witnessed the same with their own eyes and we confidently say that those citizens of Bombay who witnessed the regrettable incidents which took place on the memorable 11th of December will never forget the same. How the flood of passion and prejudice varies everything before it and renders dispassionate judgment impossible and even makes the responsible men forget the first principles of fair play, fair treatment and courtesy is strikingly illustrated by the conduct of the Committee appointed by the requisitionists to convene a meeting for raising a memorial to H. E. Lord Willingdon. There is room for difference of opinion on public questions, but there is no room for difference of opinion as to the way in which the conveners of the meeting flouted public opinion and insisted on calling a meeting in the name of the citizens, the way in which the Town Hall and the very steps leading to it were packed with men of a very disreputable character; the treatment given to the leaders of the anti-requisitionists, and finally the brutal assault made on them by the Police and by certain "stewards" throws a lurid light on how things are managed in Bombay at present. The spirit of honest and fair treatment even to the opponent has been fast disappearing and was totally absent at the time of the memorable meeting of the 11th December. Bombay public has not forgotten what happened a few years ago in connection with another public meeting sought to be convened in the name of the citizens of Bombay for raising a memorial to the then Governor of Bombay. Certain citizens of Bombay desired to call a public meeting to raise a memorial to Lord Northcote A preliminary committee meeting was held, and now Sir but then Mr. Dinshah Wacha very strongly opposed the movement. He was then in a hopeless minority, but the fair-mindedness and the sound common sense of the president of that meeting, Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Sir P. M. Mehta came to the rescue of certain persons who had determined to raise the memorial and prevented an unseemly fight over such a delicate question. Mr. Dinshah E. Wacha, now Sir Dinsha, was present at the Town Hall on the last 11th December, and under his very nose was a crowd of *badmashes* collected together in the Hall to vote a memorial to Lord Willingdon by people and by tactics well known to him and his friend Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and others. It is difficult to speak with patience about the conduct of those who brought mere coolies, Pathans and other *badmashes* and riff-raffs of the city to the meeting and packed the hall and the steps hours before the meeting and under the protection and with the help of the police restrained wrongfully the law abiding citizens of Bombay from exercising their rights of being present at a public meeting called by the Sheriff and voting freely. We are also grieved to find that whilst some policemen behaved with propriety and courtesy, others treated even innocent people in a manner which calls for inquiry at the hands of the Police Commissioner. The Sheriff of Bombay at whose invitation the citizens of Bombay had collected round the Town Hall for the purpose of attending the meeting seemed to have been completely powerless to accomodate them and had taken no precautions to warn the public that there was no room for them and that they should go home. We cannot conclude without remarking that the Sheriff of Bombay ought to have either held the meeting on the Oval and thereby given equal and fair chance to all persons to attend and record their vote, or ought to have prevailed upon the requisitionists to abandon the meeting altogether. But he did not do anything of the kind. We have also noted with regret that none of the requisitionists' leaders of Bombay showed the same firmness, tact and foresight as was displayed by Sir Phirozeshah Mehta at the memorable Congress at Surat, and thereby prevented a public meeting of such a character ending in a farce. To our mind, it appears that the ex-leaders have ceased to have a living connection with the people and on account of circumstances in which we do not propose to go in detail, at present they have put between themselves and the people a barrier, and the sooner they realise this fact and try to remedy the same, the better for the good name of the city of Bombay.

ODE TO THE POLICE.

There is a rumour current (though it has not been authenticated) among Bhendi Bazar gentry—and they ought to know—that the following address was delivered to the police on the night preceding the Town Hall meeting, to keep up their morale. If the rumour be true, the inventor of this entirely novel and original idea deserves a memorial for his pluck and recognition of his high poetic powers:—

Ye Constables of Bombay
That guard the old Town Hall!
Whose flag has braved the public voice,
At your superior's call!
Your glorious standard launch again
To crush the people's show;
And sweep through them deep.
While the stormy winds do blow;
While the battle rages loud and long
And the stormy winds do blow.
The spirit of old Edwardes
Shall start from Back Bay's waves—
For the League it was his field of fame,
And, oh, he looked so brave.
When on the crowd your batons fall
Your manly hearts shall glow,
As ye sweep through them deep.
While the stormy winds do blow;
While the battle rages loud and long
And the stormy winds do blow.
The police needs no bulwarks,
No towers along the steep;
Their march is o'er the people's heads
Their job is rows to keep.
With sturdy strokes of batons stout
They quell the people's roar—
As they roar on the path,
When the stormy winds do blow;
When the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy winds do blow.
The mighty rule of police
Shall yet terrific run;
Till danger's troubled day depart
And the tide of victory turn.
Then, then, ye worthy warriors!
Our song and feast shall flow
To the fame of your name,
When the storm has ceased to blow;
When the fiery fight is heard no more
And the storm has ceased to blow.

"Z"

PEOPLE'S RESENTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The days of autocracy and sycophancy are gone for ever from the city of Bombay and the day "11th December" will be remembered and rejoiced as a holiday every year by the democracy of Bombay to celebrate this victory.

Even though the day is passed the public do not desire to rest till the inaccurate reports published by the "Times of India" and "The Advocate" are contradicted by the party in possession of the alleged proceedings recorded by a handful of autocrats in the name of the citizens of Bombay.

It must be borne in mind that the excitement amongst the public is still as much demonstrated against sycophancy on as the memorial day and the citizens are prepared to make every sacrifice in their power in order that their names should be absolutely removed from the records of the alleged proceedings.—Yours, etc.

CHHOTALAL B. PAREKH.
22, Churchgate Street.
Bombay, 14th December.

MR. L. G. KHARE AND STUDENTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There appeared in the Saturday's issue of your paper dated 14th instant a letter under the designation "Chandavarkar and Students" and I wish to add another to the same. I hope you will allow me a few lines in your paper.

The citizens of Bombay are but doing what is right in showering their praise and prizes on the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, the hero of the 11th, the bloody day appointed to secure by disgraceful means an undeserved memorial for Lord Willingdon. The other two citizen-heroes of the day are not also the less memorable. But leaving them to the cheering care of other citizen I want to awaken the student-world of Bombay to their duty of giving a special honour to the Students' hero of the Day Mr. L. G. Khare.

Father Goodier, the Principal of St. Xavier's College, in his fond indulgence of exercising his jesuistical power has ex-communicated Mr. L. G Khare from the College-world. Father Goodier however, with all his haughty impertinence cannot excommunicate him from the students world at large. To prove this to him and to prove to the whole city of Bombay where the general inclination lay in regard to the question of Lord Willingdon's Memorial. I appeal to every student a member of the "Bombay Student's Brotherhood" Association to consider the question of filling up the expectedly vacant place of Sir Chandravarkar in the Association. There are ample grounds to hope in Mr. L. G. Khare a good vigorous and worthy leader for the students. I think this idea hardly requires anything more from me to make itself refreshing and entertaining to all students.—Yours, etc.,

STUDENT.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

The first batch of Home Rule Volunteers, consisting of 38 men left for Delhi via Itarsi by the Punjab Mail yesterday. They are under the charge of Mr. Bhimji Jairaj (captain of the corps). The volunteers will halt *en route* at Agra and Muttra for a second batch will leave for Delhi on the day and reach Delhi by the 20th. The 18th instant.

The "Madras Mail" understands that proposals have been sanctioned to continue two temporary judgeships at the Madras High Court for a further period.

PARTY TO MR. JINNAH.

(Continued from Page [illegible])

in their power to help him in the great cause.

Therefore, the success was due to the people of Bombay. He was sure while They were honouring him they were not doing it in his individual capacity, but as a member of a party who were fighting for their cause. What was the cause for which they had been fighting? They had had to do every thing in their power against the efforts of the people who were determined to give a memorial to Lord Willingdon. That was becoming a farce. (Hear, hear-). Every Governor that arrived in Bombay and that went away was given a memorial by the public of Bombay; whether he had done anything or not was not a matter of importance at all. All Governor who had not done anything for the citizens of Bombay for the presidency, who had done notaing for the welfare of the people should not have a certificate from the people of Bombay. (Cheers). But some people said they would give him a certificate whether a Governor did anything for them or not. It was high time that the Governor must be taught that he was not going to get a certificate simply because he had pleased the bureaucracy. He would get it only if he had been true to the interests of the people of India (hear, hear). In that object they had the public behind them. They had rightly interpreted the feelings of the public, by fighting for it. (Cheers).

Many lessons had to be learned from that—learned by their friends as well as by their enemies. No man would dare to speak in the name of the citizens of Bombay unless there was a clear and true and strong support behind (cheers). And if any man dared to speak on behalf of the public without that support he would share the fate of those who were on the platform on the 11th December in the Town Hall (cheers).

MR. HORNIMAN.

Mr. Horniman said he was deeply thankful for the kind words that had been said about him and he endorsed everything that had been said about Mr. Jinnah. He assured them that only those of them who had to work with him from day to day could fully appreciate his high courage. He was always of the greatest help to them in the great work that had been done. The speaker knew that he stood almost alone with them as an Englishman in this country. He had his own opinions and his own convictions and he would stand by them. He knew that the opinions and principles for which he stood were those of the majority of his countrymen in England whatever might be the case in India and he would stand by them whatever happened. In the Town Hall an Englisman shouted out at him that he should be ashamed of himself as an Englishman. The speaker had not troubled to reply to that then. But he said now he was proud to have shared in a British victory, because it was a triumph of British principles won by British methods, and he would have been ashamed if he had been associated with those who had sought to achieve a despicable object by despicable methods. (Cheers).

MR. JAMNADAS DWARKADAS.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said he was thankful for all that had been said about him, and his gratitude was due to Mr. Horniman and to Mr. Jinnah and his other friends. Mr. Horniman had told them that it was a real pleasure and privilege to work with Mr. Jinnah and only those who had worked with him could tell them what inspiration, what courage what steadfastness Mr. Jinnah brought to bear when he had to do his duty. The speaker was proud that it had been his good fortune to be associated with a leader like Mr. Jinnah in the various services that he had rendered to this country and rendered particularly on December 11. He only wished to express his thanks to hundreds of young men who had come to the meeting under the leadership of a man like Mr. Jinnah. He joined with them in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Jinnah a long and prosperous life (prolonged cheers).

The party then adjourned to the pavilion where light refreshments were provided and Mr. and Mrs. Jinnah were garlanded.

ADVANCE OF CZECHO-SLOVAKS.

GERMAN BOHEMIAN TOWNS OCCUPIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 15.

Amsterdam.—A telegram from Vienna says the Czecho-Slovaks have occupied the German Bohemian towns of Reichenberg, Tranteman and Gablonz.

ENGLAND TO INDIA BY AIR.

AEROPLANE LEAVES IPSWICH.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 15.

An aeroplane with a crew of six left Ipswich yesterday to fly to Karachi and Delhi.

ROYAL AIR FORCE.

WORK OF ANTI-SUBMARINE HOME COAST PATROL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, Dec. 14.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Dec. 15.

The activities of the Royal Air Force anti-submarine home coast patrol during the last seven months of war included sighting 216 hostile submarines, of which 189 were attacked. 351 aircraft were attacked, of which 184 were destroyed and 151 were damaged. Sixty-nine mines were spotted, of which the aircraft destroyed thirty-two. The patrol dropped 661 tons of bombs.

RAILWAY SUBORDINATES' ZOOLUM.

A SATISFACTORY SEQUEL.

We have received the following correspondence for publication:—

From,
The Honorary Joint Secretary.

To,
The General Traffic Manager,
B. B. and C. I. Railway,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,
I beg to bring the following fact to your notice.

On the 5th October 1918, at about 9 p.m. (S.T.), I came at Charni Road Station and bought one Second Class single ticket for Matunga Road. At the entrance of platform, the ticket collector on duty asked me for my ticket to punch which I gave him and entered the platform; the ticket collector instead of returning the ticket to me, put it in his pocket. I asked him to return my ticket which he refused saying that local passengers are not allowed to travel by Kathiawar Express and so he would return it to me after the Kathiawar Express leaves the platform and insisted on not returning it to me in an insulting manner in the midst of passengers who were there.

Under the circumstances, I reported the matter to the Deputy Station Master who told me that the ticket collector was right in doing so. Also he told me to go out of the platform in an insulting manner saying that "You may complain if you like, I am at present General Traffic Manager and Agent of the Railways." I requested him that I was willing to go out of the platform if there was any accommodation for Second Class passengers to wait and requested him to allow me on the platform with my ticket, and assured him that I did not mean to travel by the Kathiawar Express because that train was not to stop at Matunga Road, I also told him that in any circumstances he had no right to order the ticket collector to keep my ticket in his possession, but he did not return to me my ticket. I thereupon had to send the telegram to Mr. Moore, D.T.S., Grant Road, copy of which is herewith enclosed.

I did not get my ticket even after the Express left the platform with the result that I had to travel without my ticket. When I travelled by the local train, I informed the guard at Mahaluxmi that I was travelling without a ticket and at Matunga Road Station, I paid Rs. 0-5-3 bearing the receipt No. B/5 78120. My Second Class ticket is still in the possession of the ticket collector at Charni Road.

I herewith enclose you the receipt for Rs. 0-5-3 for refund.

I shall feel highly obliged if you will let me know if I can get any redress at your hands to the matter.

Kindly furnish me with the name of the Deputy Stationmaster and Ticket Collector against whom I want to take legal steps as I may be advised for insult and damages.

Yours, truly,
(Sd.) Jivraj G. Nensey.

Dist. Traffic Supdt.'s Office,
Grant Road,
Dated 22nd October, 1918.

To,
Jivraj G. Nensey, Esqr.,
Honorary Joint Secretary,
I. P. & T. R. Association,
Bora Bazar Street,
Fort, Bombay.

Dear Sir,
I find the papers in connection with your personal telegram of 39th ultimo on my table, yesterday afternoon on my return from six weeks' leave.

I regret to learn that you have experienced unpleasantness at Charni Road, and agree with you in thinking that my staff showed uncommonly little tact and courtesy in the way they treated you. For this I am taking them to task and must express my regret.

I have asked the General Traffic Manager to refund the Re. 0-5-3 to you as requested.

The Dy. Station Master's name is Vithalrao G., and the Ticket Collector's name is Dhunjishaw.

Yours faithfully.
(Sd.) .....
Dist. Traffic Superintendent.

Copy of telegram.

Mr. Moore,
D. T. S., B. B. and C. I. Railway,
Grant Road.

Ticket Collector and Station Master forfeited Second Class ticket for Matunga hence travelled without ticket they insulted and made waited outside platform.

Jivraj Nensey.

From,
Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors.
Bombay, 25th November, 1918.

To
Dhanjishaw,
Ticket Collector,
Churni Road.

Sir,
We are instructed to address this to you on behalf of our client Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey under the circumstances set out in our client's letter to the General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway dated the 16th October, 1918, a copy of which we send you herewith.

Our client has heard in reply from the District Traffic Superintendent, who has been good enough to furnish to our client your name as well as the name of the Ticket Collector who behaved with our client in the manner complained of in our client's said letter and our client is now advised to proceed further against you personally in the matter. A copy of the said reply is sent herewith.

Before our client proceeds further he gives you an opportunity to make amends for your conduct by tendering your written apology to our client and please note that if we do not hear from you in reply by Thursday next, our client will proceed further against you for the consequences of which you will have to thank yourself.

Accpts. Yours truly.
(Sd.) Madhavji Kamdar & Chhotubhai,
Attorneys-at-Law.

Copy of letter received from Dy. Station Master, Churni Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Bombay, 4th December, 1918.

To,
Jivraj Gokuldas Nensey, Esqr.

Dear Sir,
We understand that you are going to proceed against us about the incident at Churni Road on the night of the 5th October, 1918.

Please allow us to assure you that the same is a regrettable incident and we are sincerely sorry for it.

Please accept this and oblige.
We beg to remain,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) Vithalrao Ganpatrao,
(Sd.) Dhanjisha Pestonji,
Ticket Collector,
Charni Road.

SIR VISWESARAYA EXPLAINS.

NO CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES CONTEMPLATED IN MYSORE.

(Associated Press.)
BANGALORE, Dec. 13.

In connection with the statements in the Press, a representative of the Associated Press of India called on Sir M. Viswesaraya for an interview which he was pleased to give. In course of the interview Sir Viswesaraya said he was sorry that there should be any discussion in the Press regarding Mysore or the Mysore administration in connection with his departure on leave. He is in a position emphatically to deny that any constitutional question was even thought of before he obtained a sanction for his leave. "I have put in," he proceeded to say "six years of service as the Dewan, already a period longer than is ordinarily allowed to such functionaries. There is no reason why it should be thought a grievance by any one if my services happen to terminate at the end of my leave. From a personal point of view I recognise, of course, that the Press notices are friendly and most kindly meant. My idea has always been a united Mysore, that is a Mysore prepared for united action for all good purposes. I am as much interested as any subject of His Highness the Maharaja in the success of the incoming administration under the new Dewan from whom if it is no breach of confidence to say that I have had nothing but the friendliest cooperation during the whole of the time we worked together."

Sir Viswesaraya has no office or secretary to help him at present and trusts that the members of the public and friends will be indulgent if he is not prompt and regular in answering letters and telegrams. It is understood Sir Viswesaraya will leave for Bombay in a fortnight after the period of mourning for the death of his mother which took place on Wednesday night.

DAWN OF PEACE.

KING OF SIAM'S PROCLAMATION.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, Dec. 13.

The King of Siam in a proclamation on the end of the war referred to the great victory of the Allies and as a follower of the holy Buddhist religion announced that on December 2, the anniversary of his coronation, he with the court and military and naval officers would offer prayer to the holy emerald Image of the Lord Buddha and invoke Buddha and the nation of his royal ancestors to protect and safeguard the Siamese nation and the Allieds and grant them all lasting peace, happiness and the fullest enjoyments of the fruits of victory. The King asked all who could join in the thanksgiving with him to do so.

INDIAN LIQUOR TRADE.

CURTAILMENT OF HOURS OF SALE.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 11.

It is understood that the Government of India are considering further curtailment of hours for the sale of liquors in licensed houses, clubs, restaurants, etc., and are in consultation with the local Governments and administrations.

A RELIC OF BUDDHISM.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

The foundation stone of the first Buddhist Vihara in Bengal to enshrine the relic promised by the Government of India will be laid in Calcutta on Monday next. The facade of the Vihara is of the Ajanta style and built in Chunar stone at a cost of about eighty thousand rupees.

RELEASED PRISONERS OF WAR.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, Dec. 13.

The following released prisoners of war disembarked at Alexandria on the 6th instant:—Major G. H. Stocking, Capt. R. O. Chamier, Lieuts. J. A. Dooley, T. E. Firmenger and R. D. Stearnes. Staff Sergeant A. E. Hames and Sergeant A. Hutton.

It is also reported that Lieut. J. A. A. Brabazon has been repatriated and has arrived at Alexandria.

RETURNING FRENCH TROOPS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
PARIS, Dec. 14.
Recd. Midnight, Dec. 15.

The release of six classes of territorial reservists results in about 350,000 men being sent home. With the exception of about two of the youngest classes needed to hold the German territory, French troops are likely to be home by the end of March.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE PEOPLE.

TRUTH ABOUT THE MEETING.

WHAT SOME PROMINENT REQUISITIONISTS SAY.

The dishonesty of the attempt on the part of some of the Requisitionists to represent the Town Hall meeting on Wednesday last as a huge success and that the Resolution for a Memorial was carried, is exposed by the statements of some prominent Requisitionists which we publish below:—

Sir Dinshaw Petit.

Sir Dinshah Petit interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" gave his impressions of the meeting as follows:—

Q.—At what time did you go to the meeting?

A.—I went there at 4-30 p.m. I waited for about 5 minutes on the top of the steps to have a look at the crowd gathered on the steps and on the road. It was quite orderly at that time, except that they were crying "shame, shame" at every well-known person that came to attend the meeting. I then went into the Hall and took my seat on the platform.

Q.—Can you relate what you saw inside the Hall?

A.—There were about four or five rows of people standing in their chairs in front of me and I could see nothing that took place in the Hall.

Q.—Did you hear any cries?

A.—All the time there was simultaneous cheering and cries of "shame" up to a few minutes before 5-30. After a lull of a few minutes the cheering and cries of "shame" were heard with greater force at 5-30. On that I inquired what had happened and some gentleman standing on the chair told me that Sir Jamsetjee was proposed to the chair and the meeting had begun. I immediately took out my watch and saw the time. It was 5-30. The cheers and the cries of "shame" continued without a break till 34½ minutes after 5 when people on the platform began going out from the Hall saying that the meeting was finished.

Q.—Do you think it was possible to ascertain the sense of the meeting with regard to the resolutions that are said to have been moved?

A.—The state of the meeting was so confused that it would be impossible to ascertain as to whether the meeting adopted the resolutions or not. When I went out at 34½ minutes after 5 I did not like to go into the huge crowd as I did not think it safe to do so when I could see mounted police charging the crowd, though I did not notice anyone being hurt. In one case I noticed that a European policeman on horseback took particular care when charging the crowd that his horse did not knock down or trample over anyone.

Q.—Is there anything else that you can tell me about the meeting?

A.—Yes. I must also relate to you an interesting episode. A Bori gentleman happened to sit next to me. I asked him whether he was in the habit of attending public meetings. He said "No." I asked what was his idea in coming to the meeting that day. He said he did so because he was asked to do so. I asked him what time he came. He said at 8 a.m. I said "You must be feeling very hungry being there from 8 a.m. to 5-15 p.m. He said "Not at all, we had *Biryani* and rice in the afternoon."

Q.—What are your other impressions about the meeting?

A.—Nothing more, except that I was disgusted to see a Goanese band at the public meeting. It must have been done under the direction of the Executive Committee of which I am a member, at one of their meetings, where I was not present. If the suggestion had been made in my presence I should never have agreed to it, as it contributed to make the meeting somewhat ridiculous.

Q.—Do you agree with those that say it was a successful meeting?

A.—No, I do not.

From a Parsi Requisitionist.

Mr. Jinnah has received the following letter from a well-known Parsi gentleman who was one of the Requisitionists of the Town Hall meeting:—

"My warmest sympathies for you and your colleagues—provided you accept it from a 'Seceder.'

"I am ashamed for belonging to a party that belaboured innocent people and was unable to organise or carry a Public Meeting with sense of decency, in spite of all the forces of Law and Order being on their side.

"All honour and glory to you and your colleagues who have immortalised themselves as Indian heroes."

"An Absolute Failure"

The Hon. Mr. Sherif Devji Kanji who was interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative who asked him whether in his opinion the statement in the "Advocate of India" that the meeting was a huge success was true.

"No", said Mr. Sherif, "The meeting was an absolute failure."

"Will you give me your impressions of the meeting?"

"I was on the platform about 15 to 20 feet from the Chairman's chair. I never heard a single word said by anyone and I never saw a single person in the act of speaking from beginning to end. If a man goes to a public meeting he should at least be able to hear or see somebody doing something. As far as I heard there was never any proposal for anyone to take the chair and all I saw was Sir Jamsetji Jijibhoy standing on a chair salaaming the audience amidst an uproar of all sorts of cries which were mostly cries of 'Shame' and 'No.' I never heard any resolution put to the meeting or any declaration by the Chairman that a resolution had been carried. Shortly after I saw Sir Jamsetji salaaming, people began to leave the platform and I got up also to go and went out. But after going out I heard the roars still going on so I went back, and then I saw the police coming in."

"The 'Times of India' says the meeting was carried through and the resolution was carried by a forest of hands. Did you see any such thing?"

"Sir Stanley Reed was sitting near me", said Mr. Sherif, "and I am surprised that he can say that he heard or saw anything of

Mr. J. B. Petit's views.

A representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" also called on Mr. Jehangir B. Petit at his office in Hornby Road yesterday afternoon and asked him for his views about the meeting on Wednesday. Mr. Petit told our representative that he had seen very little and heard nothing that he could relate. Our representative, however, pressed him to give his experiences. Mr. Petit said, "I shall briefly tell you what I think of it. I myself reached the meeting at 5 p.m. (S. T.), and it was only with very great difficulty I could get into the Hall. When I got there, I found the platform already crowded. I managed however to get on to the platform and had to remain standing as there was no sitting accommodation available. At first there was comparative quiet at the meeting and I could hear people talk. I even once heard Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Jun.) exchanging some conversation. The trouble really began after the Sheriff had resumed his seat. Both Mr. Horniman and Sir Dinshah Wacha got up simultaneously to propose their respective chairman. Thereafter a veritable pandemonium of noise and confusion prevailed. There was so much noise, shouting and howling on either side that it became practically impossible to follow anything that was being done. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Sir Thomas Birkett and Mr. S. R. Bomanji got up, I believe to propose, second and support the proposition. I could not hear a word of what they said. This is all that I could see and hear.

"If you don't mind," enquired our representative "will you please tell me what you think of the constitutional aspect of the question"?

Mr. Petit—I have no hesitation in saying that constitutionally everyone, even when he belongs to a small minority and that minority itself have every right to press their views at a public meeting. I don't think, however, that the anti-requisitionists were quite right in the manner in which they acted. Their point would have been gained, in my opinion, had they sent up a protest against the meeting or held a separate meeting of their own."

"Mr. Petit, let me ask you one more question before I go. Do you know that there was an organised attempt on the part of your party to pack the meeting; that the followers of Mr. Suleiman Cassim Mitha and the mill hands belonging to several mills, under the control of some of the organisers of this meeting, were purposely brought in for this meeting; that the anti-requisitionists were purposely and deliberately kept out from the meeting by all manner of questionable tactics and in this the organisers were assisted by the Police, whereas the followers of the requisitionists were freely admitted and otherwise treated with great partiality; and also that the anti-requisitionists and their leaders were subjected to various indignities and several of them were deliberately and wantonly rough-handled and even assaulted?

Mr. Petit—Yes, I have heard several rumours regarding what you say I do not know how far they are true. If there is any truth in them, I cannot but too strongly condemn such things. I may assure you that as far as I am aware no responsible person connected with the movement ever sanctioned it."

"Can you call this a properly constituted meeting in any sense?"

Mr. Petit, Now, please do not trouble me any more. I really regret to have to say that in the circumstances of the case, I am not prepared to call the meeting a successful meeting.

A Professional European's Tribute.

A European gentleman, a professional man, writes to Mr. Horniman as follows:—

"Just a few lines to congratulate you on the great victory on the 11th. Isn't it unbelievable the way 'The Times' and 'The Advocate' try and twist things and out that black is white!!! I was amongst the crowd in front of the Town Hall when you came down the steps and had the pleasure of joining in the cheers of your numerous supporters."

"Not a meeting of the citizens of Bombay."

The following letter appears in "The Times of India" over the wellknown initials "C.L.D."

To the Editor of the "Times of India."

Sir.—As a constant and hitherto admiring reader of your journal, I am amazed, and I am sure thousands of those who also were present are, on reading the misleading account you gave, in your issue of this morning, of the Town Hall meeting. The only conclusion I can come to is that your reporter must have been cosily seated in the Town Hall and was unaware of what was going on outside. Like the majority of the Bombay public, I was curious to see the result of this much talked of meeting, and contrary to my habits, I went to the Town Hall to see, and if possible, take part in the movement. I reached the vicinity of the Town Hall at 4-30 p.m., when I found the place in the hands of the police, and nobody was allowed to get in except those who possessed passes and a mysterious coloured ribbon that immediately secured them admission. Like thousands of others I was content to remain outside, and watch the proceedings. There, I could judge for myself the extent of the opposition and the questionable tactics that were employed to defeat the opposition. Briefly they were Prussian methods which we all profess to loathe so much, and which every honest man should denounce.

At the time the meeting was due, the place was packed to suffocation by thousands of citizens who rent the air with the cries of "shame" and "No memorial," each time a supporter of the memorial arrived and was recognised. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, in particular, was so fiercely hooted that showed no mistake about his unpopularity. There were all classes of people present who opposed this memorial:—Hindus, Mahomedans, Christians, Jews and even Parsees who I thought were in favour. Every one freely expressed his disgust of holding such a meeting in the teeth of such bitter opposition. It was a lamentable fiasco and a complete victory for the opposition, as could be seen when Messrs. Horniman, Jinnah and other gentlemen came out of the Hall and were carried in triumphant procession by a crowd that could not be less then ten thousand.

I went to the meeting thinking I would see the discomfiture of a handful of "discontented Home Rulers," instead of which I came back convinced of the power of these leaders of the people. No wonder the shops, the share bazaar, the cloth market and other business places were closed for the day, as everybody wanted to be there to show their disapproval of the meeting that had not the support of the public. How on earth after this can you say that every wellknown supporter was "cheered" when he was actually received with drowning shouts of 'shame"—by an indignant public, who wanted to show that it was not a meeting of the citizens of Bombay.

C. L. D

DANGER AHEAD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There are ominous signs that in the process of reconstruction that is imminent, strenuous efforts will be made by interested parties to prevent India from developing her currency system along sound and satisfactory lines. In the immediate future, it is feared, there will not be enough gold and silver to go round and if India is allowed to receive payment for her commodities sold in the world's markets, in gold, then will be a gold famine in other countries and dire results will follow. Exaggerated accounts are given of India's heavy absorption and abuse of gold, and grave warnings are uttered against the use of gold for currency and other purposes by the people of this country. It is well known that we have an artificial system of currency in India, and that in the face of the recommendations of the Fowler Committee of twenty years ago, no serious efforts have been made to place Indian currency on a sound gold standard basis. The Chamberlain Commission blessed the drifting policy of the Indian Government and set the seal of its approval upon the exchange standard with a legal tender token currency that we possess. The consideration of that Commission's recommendations was postponed on the outbreak of the war, though a gold mint, which it did not favour, has been recently established in Bombay. When normal conditions are now restored, we must insist upon India being provided with a genuine gold standard accompanied by a gold currency in circulation.

It is difficult to understand what right other countries have to complain about India's imports of gold. No one makes a present of the yellow metal to us. It is the price we receive for the valuable commodities purchased from us. When we had bimetallism in the last century, Government demonetised gold and placed India on a silver basis. When the gold value of silver went down, Government closed the mints to the private coinage of silver and reduced the rupee to the status of a token coin. This was done against the strong protests of the people in which even some high officials joined. Instead of reducing its home charges and introducing economics in its expenditure, Government gave an artificial value to the rupee and thus against the best interests of our export trade, indirectly raised from the pockets of the people money it was losing on account of a low exchange. Then came the gold standard which was soon whittled down to an exchange standard under which token rupees were to serve for internal use and gold was to be provided for foreign remittance purposes. Where are we to drift now? Are we going to work up to a true gold standard or are we to be satisfied with a token currency?

If India absorbs 30 crores worth of gold per year, it means hardly one rupee per head of the population, and I do not see why attempts should be made to prejudice her in the eyes of the world on that account. The people are not responsible for the mistakes committed in the past with regard to the Indian currency system. But they must now see it that no further experiments are made at their expense. Let India grow richer with the development of indigenous industries, let education spread among the masses and let the State take active measures to develop her trade and banking, and the gold absorbed by the people, even if it grows in quantity, will return to the banks to irrigate the fields of manufacture and agriculture. When there was a good opportunity to establish a sound system of international bimetallism, the leading nations of the world did not care to render assistance. Like some other countries India was left to face her own troubles in the best way she could when silver fell in comparison with gold. We have purchased sad experience at a heavy cost, and conditions are propitious for our attaining our goal of a gold standard. The world will be India's debtor to a large amount every year, and we shall get all the gold we require for our currency purposes. Let our people be wide awake and not tolerate anything which will hinder the country's progress or the path of a sound currency system.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. KALE.

Fergusson College,
Poona, Dec. 9.

REVIVAL OF INDIA MUSIC

PROPOSED NATIONAL ACADEMY.

CONFERENCE OF EXPERTS AT DELHI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Dec. 14.

The special second session of the All-India Music Conference opened in the Congress pandal this morning. His Highness the Nawab of Rampur arrived punctually at 11-30 at the pandal, accompanied by Sir James Meston, Sahibzada Abdussamadkhan, chief secretary, Saadatahkhan, home secretary, and cousin of his Highness the Nawab, Mr. Abdul Majidkhan, revenue secretary and other members of the staff, also Syed Mohammad Hadi, Collector of Hardoi. He entered the pandal amid deafening cheers and was given a hearty ovation. Those prominent among the audience included Prof. Bhatkhande of Bombay, Chaudhri Nawab Alikhan, Taluqdar of Oudh, author of a considerable work on music, the Heir-Apparent of Khairpur, Mr. Karnad of Bombay, a critic, Mrs. Sarala Devi Chaudhrani, Mrs. and Miss Tyebjee Hazqul Mulk, Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh, R. B. Shiv Prashad, Dr. Ansari, Dr. Rahman, Rai Bahadur Kannhya Lal, Lala Sri Ram, Mr. Chandilal, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Rupnarain Harat Narain, Bar-at-Law, Mr. Asaf Ali, Chaudhri Raghbir Narain Singh of Meerut, the Hon. Madhu Sudan Dyal of Meerut and a vast number of local and neighbouring raises.

The Rampur string band played the Rampur Anthem as his Highness entered the pandal and on his taking the presidential chair the Rampur State musicians sang the beautiful "Darbari Todi Dhirpad", which seemed to form a very appropriate beginning to the proceedings of the day. It was followed by a chant in Sanskrit by Har Narain Shastri. Then Lala Jawahar Lal, Chairman of the Reception Committee, read his address welcoming the delegates.

GLORIOUS TRADITIONS OF INDIAN MUSIC.

His Highness was received with enthusiastic plaudits on rising to read his address. He sincerely thanked them for electing him to preside over the deliberations of the All-India Music Conference and continued, "I am glad to find from the big gathering before me that music is an art which still claims a large hold on the minds of the educated people of India. In music the idea of the beautiful is expressed through tone-forms, which the ear reveals to the mind. Its influence upon man's mind is thus ennobling, strengthening and elevating. The true function of music in life is very often underrated and its philosophical and aesthetical meaning is entirely overlooked or not understood at all. Apart from the fact that music is the highest expression of art, it has a national significance. Every nation has its own music, which expresses the soul of the nation and denotes all the national culture, its characteristics and the peculiarities of its refinement, Indian music is essentially spiritual and ethical and appeals to the feelings and emotions. The history of the development of music is indeed very interesting. We find that with the Hindus music is said to be of divine origin. It is said that before the creation of the world an all pervading sound "Om" rang through space, Brahma revealed the four Vedas, the last of which was the Sama Veda dealing with music and his pupil spread the knowledge of music. Leaving the Vedic time we find in the Hindu epics materials to show that music was cultivated and encouraged by the Princes and the people, but on the whole it is difficult owing to the dearth of materials to get any clear and definite account about the conditions of music in the early times, I mean during the several centuries that preceded the advent of the Mohamedans in India. Later on the Mohamedan historians of the period tell us that during the 12th and 13th centuries, that is when the Deccan was invaded by Sultan Allaudding Tuglak, music was in flourishing condition and that most of the musicians were taken with the royal armies to Northern India, including the famous Gopal Nail. Sultan Allaudding himself was every fond of music and gave great encouragement to the art. The great poet Sufi Ammir Khosru lived during his time and as a great scholar of music introduced "qoul qalbana" styles and certain other fine melodies.

GWALIOR SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

It is mentioned in the Aini Akbari that during the reign of Raja Man Singh of Gwalior, who is supposed to have started the "Dhrupat" style of singing, the Gwalior school of music rose into some importance headed by the famous Naik Bakshu. The excellent book "man kutuhal" compiled by Raja Man Singh throws some light on the conditions of music in the early Mohamedan period. It contains a record of the proceedings of a great Conference of experts in music then assembled under the Raja's orders. The Aini Akbari also tells us that during the reign of Emperor Akbar the art of Indian music reached the highest stage of excellence. The Emperor was a great patron of the fine art and had at his court many musicians, among whom may be mentioned Miya Tan Sen, the most notable artist of the period. Miya Tan Sen was a pupil of the great Hindu musician, Hari Das, and of the renowned Nayak Baksha. You will be interested to hear that the only surviving lineal descendants of Miya Tan Sen from his son and daughter are living in Rampur. The former are known as "Sainias" or "Rababees" and the latter as "Beenkars". The representative of the "Beenkars" is Mohamed Wazir Khan, whose paternal ancestor was the famous Nabi Khan Beenkar at the court of the Emperor Mohamad Shah. The representative of the "Rababees" is Mohamed Ali Khan. The art of music also received great encouragement at the hands of the subsequent Moghul Emperors, but during the last two centuries Indian music has come to be more or less confined to the courts of the Indian princes and outside their States the facilities for the study and practice of music are few, if any. I have given you just a brief historical survey of our music to show how our ancestors laid deep and wide the foundations of the art of music with the precision and care which still excite our admiration. The Mohamedan contribution to the development of music is enormous and we owe it to the help and patronage of the earlier Emperors that in spite of the vicissitudes and changes in the history of India our music still remains in its present form a great national asset. Its purity and excellence are objects of great marvel to all lovers of music, the rich heritage which Miya Tan Sen and others have left to posterity will ever command the admiration of all as embodying the work of genius unparalleled in the history of any country. If music has to fulfil the noble mission that it sets before us in life,' you should not allow it to degenerate ,but on the other hand put forth all your efforts to keep it pure and undefiled. Unless and until the level of the present musical education is raised, you will lose much of what has been left to our generation. Music has long been to a great extent in the hands of the professionals and to the educated the opportunities for its study are exceedingly scanty, I should like to see our music elevated from its present degraded condition and earnestly taken up by the educated classes as in the Western countries. I quite appreciate the idea that is running in your minds to raise the standard of musical education and to diffuse musical culture among the public. The idea undoubtedly bristles with difficulties, but if you make earnest endeavous you will achieve the desired end. I shall be happy to send my contribution to your funds in due course. I note, however, with regret that the old style of "Soz khanee" is fast degenerating and I shall be pleased to see its early introduction in the institution that you propose to start in this city I now declare the conference open and in doing so I ask you to work together in a spirit of good will and co-operation in the great cause of musical renaissance, which I believe all of you have so much at heart. I regret I cannot attend all your sessions, but I wish you all success in your undertaking. My cousin Shaibzada Saadat Ali Khan is endowed with great musical talent and I have no doubt that you will get from him valuable guidance during the deliberations of your conference in my absence.

PROPOSED ACADEMY.

The following resolution was passed amid general acclamation:—

"That whereas it has been considered expedient to organise an institution for the systematic study of Indian music by providing special facilities for the collection and preservation of the best of classical compositions in a museum for the founding of a library of literature on music and for imparting instruction in elementary and advanced music.

"(1) A National Academy of Music shall be established in the Imperial City of Delhi on the lines generally indicated in the draft scheme that has been printed and circulated among the members.

"(2) That a provisional committee consisting of Sahabzada Saadat Ali Khan, Home Secretary to Rampur State, U. P., Thakur Nawab Ali Khan, Taluqdar of Lucknow, Mr. Jagannath Rais of Delhi, Prof S. L. Joshi, M.A. of Baroda, Rai Sahib Chauduri Raghubir Narain Singh, Mr. Karnad of Bombay and the mover and others with power to add to their number be appointed for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of buildings and for endowments."

The resolution was proposed by Mr. V. N. Bhatkhande of Bombay, seconded by Rai Sahib Chaudhari Raghubir Narain Singh, Rais of Meerut U. P., and supported by Prof S. L. Joshi, Baroda, Rai Umanath Bali, Taluqdar of Daryabad, Barabanki District, Rai Sahib Srinivas Panday, Hon. Magistrate, and Dr. Ansari, Delhi.

Professor Bhatkhande read his speech and was followed by the next speaker, Professor Joshi, who said that he had learnt it from a well know Japanese authority that Indian music had influenced Japanese and Chinese music and no one could deny that music like medicine had gone to Europe from India. He had interviewed Sir Sankaran Nair that morning and had been assured by him that he had every sympathy with the spirit of renaissance aiming at the improvement and organisation of Indian music. The government would lend every possible countenance to the movement provided we proved our capacity to organise the movement efficiently. In Europe they were building a Temple to Peace which would remain a standing rebuke to oppressors let us build a Temple to Music as our contribution to the peaceharmony of the world. He then appealed for funds for the proposed Academy.

Dr. Ansari, suddenly called upon to support the resolution, after expressing his surprise, went on to say that it was a standing shame that India had no National Anthem. Music is the index to judge a nation's social and national development by, to show the state of national advancement of a people. It was upto India to reorganise her music and to prove that she was not neglecting any detail in the process of nation-building.

RAMPUR'S PRINCELY DONATION.

The Nawab Sahib of Rampur announced a princely donation of Rs. 50,000 to the proposed Academy. Chaudhri Nawab Ali donated Rs. 5,000, Sahibzada Saadat Ali Khan Rs. 6,000, and Lala Sri Ram of Delhi Rs. 1,000.

His Highness left the pandal at one adjourning the session. The Conference meets again at 3 to-day with the following programme before it:—3 p.m., to 6 p.m., practical demonstration (concerts): 8 p.m. to 11 p.m., practical demonstration.

Sunday 15th December 1918:—8 a.m., sub-committee meeting; 12 noon election of the Vice-President Sahabzada Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur, Home Secretary, Rampur. Later on "malhar" carieties; 1 p.m. to 2-30 p.m., R. S. Srinavas Pandey's Paper on "todies"; Prof. H. P. Krishna Rai. B.A., M.R.A.S., of Mysore's Paper on "Emotion in music" adjournment 3 p.m. to 3-30 p.m., Thakur Nawab Ali Khan Later on "The melodies of Amir Khurso" 3-30 p.m. to 6 p.m., practical demonstration 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

Monday 16th December 1918:—8a.m. to 11 a.m., Mohamad Ali Khan's Paper on "The Variety of Kanhras' morning Ragas, 12 a.m. to 2 p.m., Thakur M. Nawab Ali Khan, Taluqdar of Akbarpur's, paper on "saraig" varieties; 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., resolutions of the Conference, 8 p.m. to 11 p.m., practical demonstration.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

194 DEATHS ON FRIDAY.

37 DEATHS FROM CHOLERA.

TOTAL MORTALITY.

For the 24 Hours ending 6 a m. Saturday 194
For the Preceding 24 hours. .. 170
For the corresponding Period last year.. 79

There has been another startling rise in the city's mortality, the figures for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Saturday showing an increase of 24 over those of the preceding like period. When compared with the mortality figures for the corresponding period of last year they give cause for great uneasiness, the number of deaths on Friday being nearly three times that recorded on the corresponding day of last year. On Friday there were no fewer than 39 fresh attacks and 37 deaths from cholera, which has been steadily increasing in virulence for the last few days. But even when the number of victims claimed by this disease are deducted from the total mortality figures, the remaining number is more than double that of the corresponding day of last year; and the question whether this is the beginning of the much apprehended third attack of "influenza" is greatly agitating the people's mind.

Ravages of Cholera.

Deaths from cholera have been steadily on the increase since the 10th instant, as will be seen from the following figures:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
10th Dec.	1	1
11th Dec.	6	5
12th Dec.	12	9
13th Dec.	25	16
14th Dec.	39	37

Total Mortality.

The following are the total mortality figures for the last few days:—

8th Dec.	99
9th Dec.	134
10th Dec.	132
11th Dec.	144
12th Dec.	163
13th Dec.	170
14th Dec.	194

Over 1,000 Deaths in a Week.

The week's mortality figures are really appalling. During the week ending 6 a.m., yesterday, no less than 1,036 deaths were recorded as compared with the 681 deaths registered during the previous week. There were 69 deaths from Cholera during the week.

INFLUENZA IN ORISSA.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 15.

Influenza is still raging in Orissa, the latest victim being the Raja of Nayagarh.

SERGEANT MURDER CASE AT MADRAS.

PROSECUING INSPECTER'S STATEMENT

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Dec. 13.

Before Mr. J. C. Adam, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the preliminary trial commenced to-day of the Private Hughburrows of the Norfolk Regiment on the indictments of murder of Sergeant McDonnough, of the Sixth South Lancashires, with a rifle at the King's barracks, Fort St. George, at one o'clock on the 10th instant and of attempt to murder Lance-Corporal Blackburn, One-Fifth Buffs, by discharging a shot at him which missed.

The Prosecuting Inspector briefly opening the case said while the men were having dinner on the 10th instant, the prisoner was seen going to the sergeant's bunk with a rifle. Soon after a report was heard and the prisoner was seen leaving the sergeant's bunk. He went out through the north gate of the fort, and on being stopped by sentry he said he was going out to shoot a dog. He was then seen entering a rickshaw, but on observing Lance-Corporal Blackburn following him, he fired a shot at him which missed and then went away in the rickshaw to the corner of the medical hall where he surrendered himself to the Sub-Inspector Westwood. Meanwhile, Sergeant McDonnough's body was found in the Sergeant's bunk and the usual police inquest was held.

Captain Duffy, the General Staff Officer, formally proved the order of sanction handing the prisoner over to civil authorities for trial.

Captain Wallace, R.A.M.C., deposed as to the post-mortem he held on the body of the sergeant.

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MADRAS MILL TROUBLE.
MR. C. F. ANDREWS' MEDIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Dec. 13.

A lengthy statement by Mr. B. P. Wadia is published in "New India", in answer to Messrs. Binny and Co.'s manifesto regarding the situation in Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. He says, "Messrs. Binny and Co. begin by quoting a few passages from "New India" to show that the Madras Labour movement is enveloped by politics. I do not know what Messrs. Binny and Co. wish to imply by these quotations. But it would clear the ground if I briefly say that this work began, when a few ill-treated labourers came to me with sundry grievances." After stating the objects of starting the Labour Union, he says what was necessary was to make the movement for unity among them and this required an organisation. Thus it was not for political exploitation that his work was taken in hand. Regarding the question of politicians taking up the labour question, Mr. Wadia asks, "Are not labour leaders politicians in Great Britain?" Mr. Wadia states that two recent lockouts somehow produce the impression that they are meant to bring the labourers to a position where they may find it necessary to disavow the Labour Union and compel its dissolution. Proceeding, he says, "No one has regretted the assaults more than myself." Twice in formal resolutions and more than that informally regret has been expressed.

MADRAS, Dec. 14.

In connection with the situation in Buckingham and Carnatic Mills a largely attended meeting of millhands was held yesterday at the Labour Union premises. Mr. B. P. Wadia, who presided, announced that Mr. C. F. Andrews (who had been negotiating on their behalf with Messrs. Binny and Co. to bring about a speedy termination of the trouble) had arranged with the management for the opening of the mills under certain conditions and the same on their behalf had been discussed with their eighteen representatives by him and Mr. Andrews. He said Messrs. Binny and Company had allowed Mr. Andrews to live in the premises of the mills in order that he might have experience of the daily life of the labourers both in and out of the mills. Eighteen representatives would interview the management to-day and express regret for the recent incident. He also announced that the manager of the mills had promised that he would do his utmost to promote good feeling and to deal impartially with any case of ill-treatment or harshness brought before him and proved true. He would restore one-fourth share of the gratuity fund at the end of twelve months subject to their good behaviour during that period and that the mills would, if possible, resume work on 24 hours' notice being given to the acceptance of these terms and that there would be no victimisation.

THE DEPUTATION.

Mr. C. F. Andrews with about twenty workmen waited on deputation this morning on Sir Clement Simpson, Mr. A. P. Symonds and Managers of Buckingham and Carnatic Mills. Sir Clement Simpson presented the terms to Mr. Andrews, which he insisted should form the basis of settlement. The terms included that all demands for reinstatement of men already dismissed or suspended shall be withdrawn and that all demands for payment for the period of the lock-out shall be withdrawn in addition to those telegraphed already. The deputation were not prepared to accept the above two clauses except in the form which might lead to the whole question being reopened after the men had returned to work. The modifications proposed were not acceptable to the management and the deputation withdrew to consult the body of the work people.

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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.
VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 14.

Owing to the large increase in the number of candidates who have to receive their degrees and the limited accommodation at the Senate House, it was decided to extend the annual Convocation of the Calcutta University to two days. To-day was the first day of the Convocation and the conferring of B. A. and B. Sc. degrees took place under the presidency of his Excellency Lord Ronaldshay, the Rector. The conferring of more important degrees will take place on Monday when his Excellency the Viceroy and Chancellor of the Calcutta University will preside. Among the candidates who were admitted to the B. A. degrees were twelve girls. The total number of graduates who were admitted to the B. A. and B. Sc. degrees were 517 and 102 respectively.

After the formal ceremony of conferring degrees was over, his Excellency the Rector offered his warm congratulations to those who gained admission to the degrees of the University and expressed the hope that the training they had received in college days would help them to be useful members of society and loyal citizens of the Empire.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Vice-Chancellor, then addressed the Convocation, in the course of which he said, "I would impress upon you that it is not absolutely necessary that you should all be lawyers. It is not even necessary that those who are not lawyers should be Government officials. Be the one or the other by all means, if you are really satisfied that your abilities and your circumstances make this your best chance of doing something useful and worth doing. But do not drift into either, certainly not into the legal profession, which is already greatly overcrowded, from mere lack of imagination or energy or from an idle desire to follow a beaten track. It is evident that this country is on the eve of great industrial and commercial development. During the terrible war, which happily is now drawing to a close in a great and complete victory for the British Empire and her Allies, the loss of men—splendid, useful men—and the waste of material has been enormous and it will require all the energy and resources of the British Empire to reconstruct the fabric of the world and civilisation which has been ruthlessly damaged by the conflict which was so wantonly and deliberately brought about by the late German Emperor and his people. There will, I think, be opportunities for every man, who is willing to work and who can show himself capable and fitted to be trusted."

ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

The Vice-Chancellor concluded his address with the following advice to those who were admitted to degrees:—"During the whole, or at any rate the greater part, of the time in which you have been students the world has been subject to the terrible ordeal of the greatest war which mankind has ever witnessed. This in itself must have been an education to any thinking man. You have seen splendid, brave, unselfish men and women making supreme sacrifice and laying down their lives in hundreds of thousands—the most magnificent sacrifice the world has ever seen and for what purpose?—In order that the liberty of the world should be preserved, in order that civilisation be maintained, in order that you and I might live. But for this superb sacrifice your university education could not have been possible and even if it could have taken place, it would have been of little value unless liberty, truth and justice, which are the foundation of the British Empire, could have been preserved. What lesson, then, has this for us, who have been thus safeguarded? Surely that we owe it to the brave dead and wounded, who have fought our battle, that we who are allowed to live will make the best of our lives, that we will not allow ourselves to be engrossed in purely selfish ends, that we will do our best to uphold the traditions and principles for which they fought, that we by thoughts, word and deed preserved our loyalty to His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor unsullied and intact and will do our best to weld this country more firmly then ever upon which its great prosperity and welfare depend.

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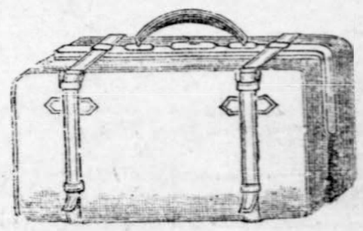
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Daily use of same is the Surest Preventive against Malaria and Influenza.
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Dr. Lalor's *Phosphodyne*

is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.

GUJARAT NEWS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Dec. 12.

The City Magistrate, Surat, has released Sardar Ishwardas J. Store from all legal responsibilities that stared him in the face for not having filled in the new income-tax form, because Mr. Store has sent in the form with the necessary entries, seeing that discretion is the better part of valour!

His Holiness Shrimat Shankaracharya, Shantyanand Saraswati of Dwarka, who owed his elevation to the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda and who took possession of a part of the property belonging to the late Shankaracharya Madhavtirth of Dakore agreeably to the decision of the District Judge of Ahmedabad, has been compelled by the Bombay High Court to restore the said property to the disciple of the late Shankaracharya. The Bombay High Court adds that the District Judge was not justified in assuming the right of the Maharaja Gaekwar to appoint a Jagadguru on his own initiative.

The Gujarat Sabha has invited applications from intending delegates to the Thirty-third Indian National Congress to be shortly held at Delhi. Great enthusiasm prevails all over Gujarat because of the President-Elect's impeccable reputation for frank speech and his impatience of mugwumpism when India's political destiny is hanging in the balance.

The dictatorial propensities of the Ahmedabad Municipality which led it to go back on its resolution of 1910, permitting lime-kilns for private use without a license, have received a wholesome corrective at the hands of the Bombay High Court which set aside its interpretation of the Municipal Act Section CVIV by which the Municipality had served a notice on the Aryodaya Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Limited, which had two kilns in the compound of its mills situated in the Municipal area and which were using the kilns without obtaining a permit for so doing. The decision of Mr. Broomfield of Ahmedabad supporting the action of the local Municipality has been happily reversed on appeal.

The Moslem Students' Union of Bombay have sent circular letters to their co-religionists in Gujarat and Kathiawar Colleges for co-operation in their organised efforts at a convention to be held presently in Bombay to ventilate their "educational grievances" to proper authorities.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 13.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. T. Hollins, Tonk State, is granted the degree of honour in Urdu in 1st class with the authorised donation of Rs. 3,000.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Gubbay and Hullah, Food Staff Commissioner and Deputy Food Staff Commissioner, are also gazetted joint and Deputy Secretaries, Revenue and Agriculture Department. Sir Sydney Burrard has one month's leave, Colonel Lenox Conyngham officiates.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Colonel R. F. A. Hamilton is posted as the First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. C. Robertson, Auditor, N.-W. Rly., has leave for six weeks. Mr. W. P. Avery is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Railways.

MUNITIONS BOARD.

Mr. A. T. Weston is appointed Works Manager, Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore. Mr. A. F. Wylie is appointed Works Manager Gun Carriage Factory, Jubbulpore.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Majors A. H. P. Harrison, 33rd Punjabis, A. R. C. Savile, 31st Lancers, L. H. Abbott, 8th Rajputs, are promoted to be Lieut.-Colonels. Lieut.-Colonel W. G. Pridmore is promoted to the rank of Colonel vice Col. Robertson.

The following officers are admitted to the Indian Army:—B. S. James, C. H. Goldsland, A. L. Evans, K. C. T. Davis, C. D. Nowland, E. V. Argles, E. C. Obrien, D. Russell, H. M. Chambers, A. H. K. Williams, R. T. Cameron, B. H. Brear, B. L. Tankard, A. V. Dagg, S. C. T. Mitchley, M. Dove, W. D. Marshall, E. F. W. A. Kevill-Davis, D. A. Philpot, W. H. Crozier, J. W. A. Babtie, H. McKinstry, L. Parisotti, L. N. Douglas, M. P. Poynor, S. G. Voyle, J. Morris-Jones, H. H. F. Mooney, M. C. Bennett, H. Robinson, C. A. Witts, E. A. Bardon and F. L. Brown. Messrs. J. C. O'Dwyer and D. W. Chambers are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, the former to the Cavalry and the latter to the Infantry.

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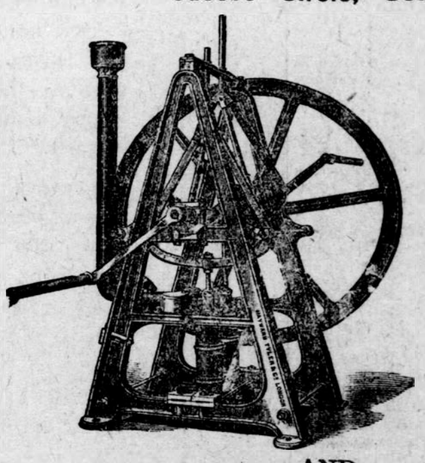

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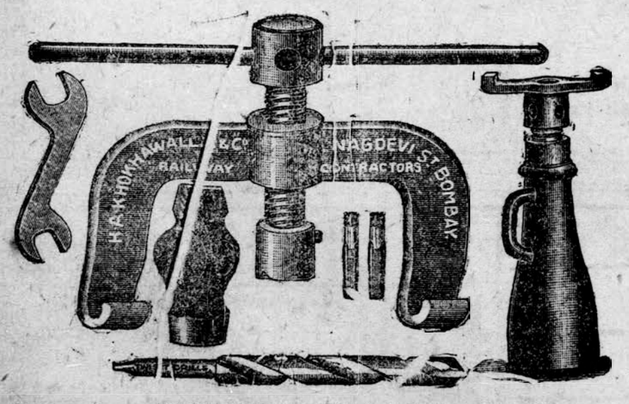

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